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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1874. NO. 113.

BUSINESS

OF

PITTSBURGH,

FOR

1873!

The COMMERCIAL of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, will contain the Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron, for 1872 and 1873.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil for the last Five Years.

DAILY STAGE OF WATER at Pittsburgh for 1873.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Five Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are complete and reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show a wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

The Weekly Prices Current for Pig Metal and Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Tables for reference. An extra edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, February 2d.

☞ **Orders by Mail will be Attended to.**

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Providing for Legal Holidays.

The Advertising Bill Amended.

Election Bill Passed First Reading.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1874.

SENATE.

In the Senate a number of bills came to a second reading, among them one providing for the payment of the expense of investigating the Cassville school scandal; also, the costs on appeal from railway suits; also, to validate acts done by corporations not chartered.

Mr. Graham—An act authorizing city and borough superintendents to hold teachers' institutes independent of the control of the county superintendents, was offered in accordance with a resolution sent by the Board of Control of Allegheny City.

Mr. McClure—Fixing January 1st, February 22d, July 4th, December 25th and any election day or day fixed by proclamation of the Governor or President as legal holidays. It provides that paper falling due on those days shall be paid on the succeeding day.

The resolution authorizing the purchase of Purdon's Digest was lost on final passage by 16 nays to 13 yeas.

Mr. Brockway's advertising bill was amended by Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, to include German papers; by Mr. Waream for the publication at least thirty days before and not more remote than three months preceding the introduction of the bill. Carried.

The appointment of Dr. D. W. Gross, of Harrisburg; Israel Green, of Easton, and I. L. Atlee, of Lancaster, was confirmed, as Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Davis—A bill repealing the act incorporating the State Agricultural Society.

The Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Orvis reported that the Election bill was amended, but not to effect the original text, and it passed to a second reading.

Colonel R. B. Beath, Surveyor General, and Hon. T. J. Bigham, Commissioner of Statistics, are spoken of as prominent candidates for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1874.

This has been an exceedingly dull day; the only relief to its dullness being the sublime impudence of the Philadelphia *Press* in claiming the passage of the Election law in the Senate as its triumph! Every one laughs at the silly bluster of this notorious sheet, and wonders how a city capable of getting up a Centennial Celebration of the Declaration of Independence is at the same time capable of sustaining a paper characterized by so much meanness, vulgarity and mendacity as the *Press*.

The Senate was in session only an hour, and exhausted its calendar, within that time, by reading all the bills on it a second time, and the only House bill on it a first time. The only one that excited any discussion was a joint resolution for the purchase of Purdon's Digest for both Houses. On second reading the test vote was 15 to 13; and unless it can rally two more votes, to-morrow, it will fail for want of the constitutional majority.

The House was engaged nearly all day upon a bill to provide for the election of Judges of Orphans' Courts in counties with over 150,000 inhabitants. The bill, originally, provided only for the election of such a judge in Allegheny county; but the House, on motion of Mr. Webb, struck out the original bill and inserted a new one, extending to all the counties having the requisite population, which are Philadelphia, Luzerne and Allegheny.

As so amended, the bill provides for one Orphans' Court Judge in each of those counties; but the Philadelphians, at this point of the discussion, discovered that the Orphans' Court business of that city was too heavy to be done by one judge. The Constitution imposes upon this court the duty of auditing all accounts of executors and administrators, free of cost, and this branch of the business is said to be so heavy in Philadelphia that one judge cannot possibly attend to it. Various propositions were made to make the number of judges three, and five, and even more; and, finally, it was considered best to postpone further action upon the bill until the Philadelphia members could ascertain the real wants of the city in the matter.

The bill relative to the fees of coroners was referred by the House to the Committee on Constitutional Reform, and a bill relative to vacancies in the offices of prothonotary, clerk, register and recorder, passed third reading. Several bills were introduced, among them one to repeal the Local Option law, which was read in place by Mr. Pyle. There is, I learn, a strong purpose to press the passage of this bill, when it comes up.

Among the bills which passed second reading in the Senate to-day, was one to provide for paying claims for advertising the new Constitution. It authorizes the Secretary of the Commonwealth to fix what he considers an equitable compensation for publishing the Constitution in the various daily and weekly papers of the State, and when the rate is so fixed, the Auditor General is directed to draw his warrants for the same.

House bill No. 1, to regulate the publication of notices of the proposed introduction of local or private bills, was reported in Senate and passed first reading. As it passed the House it required such notices to be published thirty days in the county where the proposed local or private bills may be designed to operate, in "two papers of different politics." The Senate Judiciary Committee struck out this reprehensible provision, and confined the publication to *one* paper in the proper county. I say "reprehensible," because the recognition of "different political parties" in the laws is essentially vicious and wrong. It is not for the Legislature to say in what particular papers men shall advertise; and the constitutional requirement that publication of application for such legislation shall be made, is sufficiently complied with in providing for publication in one paper. The idea that such publication should be made in papers of both political parties is the outgrowth of that kindred folly, minority representation and cumulative voting.

The following is the Orphans' Court bill, as it passed second reading in the House to-day:

SECTION 1. That the several counties within this Commonwealth wherein the population shall exceed 150,000, a separate Orphans' Court is hereby established, which court in each of said counties on and after the first Monday in January, 1875, shall have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction now vested in and which may hereafter be conferred upon the Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That the said courts in each of said counties shall consist of one president judge, learned in the law, who shall be elected and commissioned in the same manner, and for the same term as judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are now by law elected and commissioned, and shall receive the same salary that the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in said county from time to time receive for their services.

SEC. 3. At the next annual election the qualified electors of the several counties aforesaid shall elect one Judge of the said Orphans' Court, and the said Judge shall enter upon the discharge of his duties at the organization of said court on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1875.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners of the several counties aforesaid shall provide proper and suitable apartments in which the business of said Orphans' Court shall be had and conducted.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1874.

SENATE.

The Committee on Judiciary was engaged this morning in perfecting amendments to the Bankruptcy law, which have already been reported, and which they expect to call up in the Senate for action some time next week.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of that body, giving information as to conveniences furnished to immigrants. Laid on the table.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition asking Congress to appoint a committee to examine into the manner in which the affairs of the government of the District of Columbia are conducted, and especially those of the Board of Public Works and that the petitioners be allowed to be present by counsel at such investigation. A motion to print was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. STEWART spoke against an inflation of the currency, and favored free banking on a gold basis.

Further consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee was then postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to provide for cheap transportation by way of the great lakes of the Northwest. Referred.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, it was agreed that when the Senate adjourned to-day, it be till Monday next.

After some discussion on the Postal Route bill the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House this morning was occupied in the call of the committees for reports of a private character, which were all referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case. The discussion continued until two o'clock, when by previous arrangement the House proceeded to the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia. The only business reported was a bill in reference to the education of the blind of the District, and that, after discussion, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case. After further discussion, and without coming to a vote the the House adjourned.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Fall of a Bridge—Attempt to Throw the Express Train off the Track—Switching off a Freight Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., January 23, 1874.

The passenger bridge across the Conemaugh river at this place fell last night. It was a wooden structure, covered, and about six hundred feet long. It broke near the centre, and the half on the Blairsville side floated down the river in fragments. The remaining half lies one end on the abutment and the other in the water in the river. People were crossing yesterday with teams. Fortunately it fell late at night, so that no one was hurt. It has been considered unsafe for some time.

Last night some fiend attempted to throw the West Penn express east off the track in the west end yard here, by putting a piece of iron in the frog. It is supposed the tank wheels pushed the iron out and an accident was thus averted.

This morning about three o'clock some other fiend turned a switch in the lower end of the yard and caused the through freight to run on the siding into the standing stock cars, which were nearly annihilated, and engine No. 373 was much injured. The engineer and fireman jumped off and saved themselves. The officials are on the lookout for the offenders.

United States Court for Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 23, 1874.

A movement to secure the location of a United States Court at this point has taken definite shape, and is being pushed forward with energy. A fund is being gathered to send a delegation to Washington to properly represent the matter to Congress, and a favorable result is looked for with great interest.

Miners Resuming Work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., January 23, 1874.

The miners of the Ohio Coal Company, of this place and Macksburg, have resumed work at a reduction of wages, the company now paying two and a half cents per bushel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John E. Corwin was acquitted yesterday, at Indianapolis, on the charge of shooting Col. Stilwell.

The Funding bill passed the Mississippi Senate yesterday, without amendment, by a unanimous vote.

The steamer Relief, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was lost on the 19th inst., on a voyage from Yokohama to Shanghai. The passengers, officers, crew, mails and treasure were saved. The vessel was small and reported not worth more than $20,000.

It is reported that the Cuban insurgents have defeated General Portilla's column and that Portilla is coming to Havana to confer with the Captain General.

James B. Kirschman, a letter carrier at Richmond, Va., was arrested yesterday for robbing the mails, and was released on bail.

Telegraphic correspondence has taken place between the postmaster of Austin, Texas, and the Postmaster General, relative to the delivery of mail matter to the Governor of Texas, Governor Davis, &c. The Postmaster General advised the delivery to the parties or office addressed as nearly as possible.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* states that Captain James S. Biddle has written a letter declining the nomination for Mayor of that city by the Democratic Convention.

A convention of the Iron and Steel Association of the United States is called to meet at Philadelphia, February 8th.

At Galveston, Texas, yesterday, one hundred and two guns were fired in honor of the late success and a free government. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor made addresses.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of David M. Gregg, of Pennsylvania, as Consul at Prague, and W. E. Davis as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati.

The steamship Java has arrived at New York from Liverpool.

A Little Rock dispatch says that trains on all railroads are delayed by the late rains.

A Pottsville dispatch says the coal operators have agreed to pay the miners on the basis of 1873.

The report of the loss of the ship Panther, for San Francisco, proves to be incorrect. She has arrived in safety.

A. G. Renaw, a Vice President of the Howard Association at Memphis, was arrested last night on a charge of embezzling $3,500 from the association.

The greatest freshet known for many years visited Western Ontario yesterday. Bridges, dams, and in some instances houses were carried away.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Defense of Pittsburgh.

Petition for Payment of Expenses Incurred.

Collector of Customs at Erie.

The Case of General Howard.

West Virginia Contested Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1874.

The Defense of Pittsburgh During the War.

A petition of loyal citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, presented to the Senate, states that when the rebel army, under Lee, entered Pennsylvania in 1863, Pittsburgh was entirely without defenses. The indications were that Pittsburgh was to be one of the points of the invasion. Under these circumstances E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, entered into correspondence with the petitioners and arranged with them to fortify the city, stating that he had no troops to spare to erect the works, but that the citizens would be reimbursed if they would execute the work. Officers were sent and the works erected, and vouchers made out for the laborers furnished by citizens. The work was under the supervision of the late Major General W. H. T. Brooks. None of the vouchers have been paid. They are held by the original owners, but have been merely transferred for the purpose of collection. The price charged for labor was $1 25 per day. In some instances the citizens also supplied rations, for which no charge will be made, nor is interest charged. The petition is signed by G. H. Thurston, attorney for the petitioners, and is in charge of J. H. Ferry, who represents Mr. Thurston. The vouchers, which number one hundred and sixty, represent an aggregate of $75,563. They are indorsed to the order of Thurston for collection. The following is a list of those claiming the largest amounts: F. Bausman, $5,000; Brown & Co., $2,727; Bissell & Co., $262; Bryce, Richards & Co., $314; Bollman, Garrison & Co., $493; A. & D. H. Chambers, $1,293; Chess, Smythe & Co., $1,796; Everson, Preston & Co., $927; Fahnestock, Albree & Co., $780; Graff, Bennett & Co. (two), $4,313; Graff & Co., $380; Gamble, Stack & Co., $765; Hailman, Rahm & Co., $2,250; Hussey, Wells & Co., $1,865; Jones & Laughlins, $3,862; Jones, Boyd & Co., $684; Kloman & Co., $462; Lloyd & Black, $1,823; Lippincott & Co., $989; Lyons, Shorb & Co., $1,861; Lewis, Dalzell & Co., $1,053; Livingston, Copeland & Co., $1,046; James Nullinger (two), $1,471; McCully, W. & Co., $1,680; McKee & Bro., $768; McKnight & Co., $1,822; James Marshall & Co., $570; Newmeyer, Graff & Co., $531; Phillips & Best, $587; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, $5,058; Robinson, Minnis & Miller, $1,382; Smith, Park & Co., $1,326; Shoenberger & Co., $2,585; Spang, Chalfant & Co., $1,736; Singer, Nimick & Co., $1,299; James Wood & Co., $3,062; Zug & Painter (two), $2,940. These vouchers have already been presented to the War Department for payment and refused, as there was no appropriation. Payment has been made to citizens at Lawrence, Ks., Cincinnati, O., and Covington, Ky., for money expended under similar circumstances, and there can be no reason why the citizens of Pittsburgh should not reimbursed in the same manner. The petition has been referred to the Committee on Claims, of which Senator Scott is chairman.

Collector of Customs at Erie.

The opposition to Mr. Willard, nominated for Collector of Customs at Erie, continues. The appointment was made on the recommendation of the member of the district. Senator Cameron is opposed to the change, on the ground that there was no objection to Mr. Goggin, and he should have been retained under the provisions of the Civil Service rules. Mr. Barr, an influential citizen of Erie, is here opposing the confirmation of Mr. Willard.

Judge Kirkpatrick

and Mr. McCune left this evening for Pittsburgh.

Case of Gen. Howard.

The House Military Committee, by their resolution to-day, indicated their desire to pursue the investigation of Gen. Howard's affairs as the head of the Freedman's Bureau. Gen. Howard was examined by a House committee several years ago, and a voluminous report of an alleged questionable character was made exonorating him. Gen. Howard exhibits some anxiety, preferring, after his experience, a Congressional examination to a military court, which has been recommended.

West Virginia Contested Election.

The West Virginia contested election case is the most complicated ever presented to the House, there being four reports. The indications at the close of the session to-day were that the whole subject would be recommitted to the people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1874.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-day concluded his argument before the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, in opposition to Mr. Hubbard's postal telegraph scheme.

THE SILK INDUSTRIES.

A delegation of silk manufacturers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania were before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, with reference to the Silk bill now before the committee. They want a uniform duty of sixty per cent. on silk and ribbons, and on fabrics of both silk and cotton combined they ask such increase of duties to protect them from foreign competition.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Pinchback's friends deny that he made any confession to Senator Morton of fraudulent practices with reference to his election by the Kellogg Legislature. They said, in explanation of the recent commotion among those interested in the Louisiana case, that when Senator Morton introduced his motion to recommit Pinchback's case, the latter thought his chances for admission to the Senate jeopardized thereby, and various statements and threats were given out, showing a disposition to turn on the Kellogg party. Now, however, Pinchback asserts his conviction that upon investigation of his case the committee on Privileges and Elections will not find the charges against him are made out. He says he has been tendered the unanimous support of the true Republicans of Louisiana, and that thus fortified he is determined to abide the issue before the Senate. The Kellogg party, it is said, were somewhat hasty in their fears regarding the new election. They were surprised by the unexpectedness of Senator Morton's motion. That surprise being over they now desire that Pinckback's case shall be brought out on its merits. Pinchback does not make a secret of his determination to favor the new election, if he is defeated before the Senate, by the efforts of certain white representatives of Louisiana.

ROBBING THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

A. W. Williams and J. K. Moore were to-day committed to jail in default of $8,000 bail, on a charge of robbing the Internal Revenue Bureau of $11,000 in treasury drafts.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Dr. Guthrie was heard before the House Committee on Judiciary to-day, in opposition to the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

HEALTH CONVENTION.

The National Health Convention to-day adjourned *sine die*, after passing resolutions on the importance of establishing a National Sanitary Bureau, and instructing a committee to prepare a suitable law to be introduced into Congress.

CASUALTIES.

A Child Seriously Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., January 23, 1874.

A little child of Mr. Pritchett's, living a few miles in the country, fell into the fire today and was seriously burned before rescued.

A Man Knocked off the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., January 23, 1874.

Last night the body of a man was found in a ditch alongside the railroad track near this city. It is supposed he was intoxicated and was knocked from the track by a passing train.

A Man's Head Cut Off.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Captain John Johnson, a man seventy-four years old, formerly steamboat builder of this city, lost his life late this afternoon at the Gibson House hotel, by putting his head into the elevator tower through the window, and looking down, when the elevator came down and sheared his head off, leaving the headless trunk on the floor of the hall.

Roberts's Double Exhausting Steam Engine—Experiment at Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 23.—The trial of Colonel E. O. L. Roberts's new double exhausting steam engine, at the works of the Titusville Manufacturing Company in this city, took place to-day in the presence of a large number of well-known engineers and experts. It is alleged that this invention will mark a new era in steam power, and that when applied to locomotives and the propellers of ocean steamers, the speed will be increased three-fold, at a diminished cost of fuel. The engine was worked up to a speed of two thousand revolutions per minute, and the test was eminently satisfactory.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

IN HONOR OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, January 23.—Flags are displayed upon all public and many private buildings to-day in honor of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. Windsor Castle, the residence of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, and other buildings of the royal family, are profusely decorated. Throughout England bells are ringing and in nearly every church marriages are taking place.

MR. WHALLEY, M. P., FINED AND IMPRISONED.

LONDON, January 23.—George H. Whalley, member of Parliament, appeared before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day to answer the charge of contempt of court in writing to the press persisting in the truthfulness of the testimony of Jean Luie on his examination as a witness for the defendant in the Tichborne case. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of £250 and be imprisoned until the sum was paid. Mr. Whalley refused to pay the fine, and left the court in the custody of officers. There was great excitement in the room when he departed.

General Sickles, late United States Minister at Madrid, is expected in this city at an early day.

FIRE AT WHITBY ABBEY.

LONDON, January 23.—Whitby Abbey has been badly damaged by fire.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, January 24.—Parliament is dissolved by royal decree. Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to his constituents at Greenwich, asking for re-election, and announcing that the Queen has been pleased to accept the advice of her ministers to dissolve the present Parliament immediately and summon a new one to meet on the 5th of March, 1874. In his address Mr. Gladstone gives as a reason for this measure, that since the defeat of the government upon the Irish higher education question, by the concurrent efforts of the leader of the opposition and the Catholic prelacy in Ireland, the government has not been possessed of sufficient authority to carry out great legislative measures.

Russia.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH—FESTIVITIES ON THE OCCASION.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 23.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Maria was solemnized on one o'clock this afternoon. The day is observed as a holiday, and since early morn salutes have been fired. The streets have been crowded with people, and the festivities will be continued several days. The city is gaily decorated, and will be illuminated to-night and on Saturday and Sunday nights. On Monday there will be a grand review in front of the Winter Palace of forty-one battalions of infantry, thirty-nine squadrons of cavalry and an artillery force of one hundred and forty guns. The weather is delightful and the sleighing excellent.

Spain.

THE CARLISTS AT SANTANDER.

BAYONNE, January 23.—It is rumored here that the Carlists have entered Santander.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 23—The steamships Tyrone and Caledonia from New York, have arrived out.

Italy.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

ROME, January 23.—The Pope is again slightly ill.

France.

A QUARREL SETTLED.

PARIS, January 23.—The quarrel between Gambetta and Haeutjens has been settled, both parties withdrawing the offensive expressions.

QUEENSTOWN, January 23.—The steamer Nevada, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 23.—Rate of discount for three months' bills is 3⅛ per cent., which is ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Amount of bullion withdrawn from bank on balance to-day, £44,000. Consols for money, 92a92⅛; for account, 92⅛a92⅛; 5-20's, '65, 108⅛; 5-20's, '67, 108⅛; 10-40's, 105⅛; new 5's 102⅛; Erie, 44⅛; Erie preferred, 69⅛. Linseed oil £29 3s. Turpentine 32s 6d.

PARIS, January 23.—Rentes 58 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—United States 5-20's of '62, 98⅛.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—Cotton easier; middling upland 8a8⅛d; Orleans 8⅛a8⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not lower. Breadstuffs dull. Average California white wheat 13s 6da13s 9d; do club 13s 11da14s 2d; red western spring 12s 3da12s 2d; red winter 12s 3da12s 8d; receipts of wheat 39,000 quarters; American 12,000. Flour 28sa29s 6d. Corn 40s 6da42s. Pork 69s. Cheese 68s. Bacon—long clear middles 39s 6d; short clear do 46s 6d. Linseed oil £31 6sa32s. Turpentine 33s.

ANTWERP, January 23.—Refined petroleum, 32⅛ francs.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 23.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced by Mr. Worthington for the repeal of a bill providing for the repeal of all laws allowing second trials; all laws allowing a reservation of cases in District Courts to the Supreme Court; to repeal an act for the allowance of bills of exceptions, except as to such as are granted strictly upon matters of law, and not upon questions of fact; and to allow a judge, trying a jury case, to allow an appeal when in his opinion the justice of the case requires an appeal.

A joint resolution for the taxation of dogs was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill fixing the rates of charges for fares and freights on railroads was passed.

In the House the following bills were passed: To provide for the service on non-residents by publication; to provide that road viewers shall receive two dollars per day, chain carriers one dollar and fifty cents, and surveyors four dollars per day.

Bills were introduced to abolish the death penalty; to reduce toll rates; to exempt persons attending church from toll charges; to provide for revision of the general laws; to assess the cost of laying and extending water pipes upon property benefited; to provide for the exemption from taxation of tools and implements of mechanics and laborers to the value of one hundred dollars.

Milton McKay, Democrat, of Ross, was elected Speaker *pro tem*.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, January 23.—The House finally organized to-day, and according to the compromise agreed on last night by a caucus of the two parties, John H. Gear, Republican, was elected Speaker, receiving 78 votes, several of the opposition refusing to vote.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1874.

SUIT AGAINST THE TREASURY.

The Gazeway B. Lamar Importing and Exporting Company, of Georgia, have brought suit against Hugh McCulloch, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to recover the value of 578 bales of upland cotton unlawfully seized and sold during the war.

THREE MONTHS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Joseph HeWecher, who headed the Tenth ward Arbiter Union during the recent demonstration of workingmen in Tompkin's Square, has been sent to the penitentiary for three months.

THE STINER INQUEST.

The evidence in the Stiner inquest to-day develops the alleged fact that diamonds of the value of $2,000 were on the person of Jacob Stiner when removed to the Morgue, but they are not among the effects sent to the coroner.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Prominent members of Plymouth Church say the church will stand by its pastor, and that the efforts to revive the old scandal will fail signally. They say to Dr. Budington and all who support him: We desire no fellowship with you, neither will we allow you to sit in judgment upon us. On the other hand it is reported that Plymouth Church will voluntarily go back to the old mode and ask to have the Tilton exclusion considered an exceptional case, which will not occur again. The study of the Rev. Dr. Buddington has been robbed of several documents reported to bear on the subject.

NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING.

The work on the new *Tribune* building is progressing, and the corner-stone will be laid to-morrow afternoon. A box will be deposited in a receptacle cut in granite, containing copies of the latest issue of the various editions of the *Tribune*, an autobiography of Mr. Greeley and a portrait of the founder of the *Tribune*.

INTERNATIONALISTS AND WORKINGMEN.

The *Tribune* says: Meetings are held nightly in the smaller halls on the East side of the city, and the Internationalists and discontented workmen listen to speeches which are often violent. One of the leaders at a meeting held a few evenings ago, said they could count on 15,000 drilled men. It is asserted that at some of the East side halls companies of Internationalists are drilled nightly by competent officers, and that the leaders assert that unless the right of the working people is respected by the police they will use their arms.

CRIMES.

A Man Beaten and Robbed on a Train.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Henry Einstein, of Cincinnati, was badly beaten and robbed of $1,500 early yesterday morning, on the St. Louis and Indianapolis train, by three three-card monte gamblers, who were permitted to leave the train unmolested. Mr. Einstein intended to stop at Anna, Illinois, but came through to St. Louis. The detectives here believe the monte men are Joseph Hawk, Ed. Frazier and a man named Conway.

FIRE RECORD.

Three Buildings Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., January 23, 1874.

A fire at six o'clock this morning burned three small frame buildings on Park square. Total loss about $1,000.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

SOMETHING NEW!

IRISH STEW, (Genuine)	75 cents
ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING	60 cents
HAM PIE, (English)	$1 00
CHICKEN PIE, (English)	1 00
YORKSHIRE SAVORY PIE	1 00
VANILLA CREAM, (English)	90 cents
CALVES' FEET JELLY, (English)	90 cents
DEVILED HAM	45 cents
CHINESE PRESERVED GINGER	2 50
ITALIAN PASTE	35 cents
BENGAL CHUTNA	60 cents
INDIA SOY	60 cents

☞ NEW CHROMOS GIVEN TO TEA CUSTOMERS.

D. M. JENKINS,

20 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States, fresh and brisk northwesterly to southwesterly winds and clear or fair weather will prevail, with lower temperature. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi river, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, slight cloudiness with lower temperature and rising barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, colder and generally clear weather with rising barometer and winds shifting to northwesterly. For the Lake region, continued high barometer, with cold and partly cloudy weather and variable winds. For the Northwest, very cold and generally clear weather, with continued high barometer and northerly to westerly winds. Cautionary signals will continue at Cape May, New York, New London, New Haven, Woods's Hole, Boston, Portland and Eastport.

Midnight Bulletin.

JANUARY 23, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	34	Calm.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	36	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport, I.	12	N.	Lt. snow.
Fort Gibson, C. N.	37	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	3	Calm.	Clear.
Galveston	58	N. E.	Fair.
Indianapolis	36	S.	Clear.
Keokuk	24	Calm.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	7	N. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	14	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	35	S. E.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	40	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	40	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	58	N.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	—1	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	30	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La	54	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	35	S. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	—2	W.	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	55	N.	Cloudy.
Yankton	—2	N. E.	Clear.

The Ladies' Temperance Crusade.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., January 23, 1874.

The temperance excitement still prevails to the highest degree. One hundred and thirteen ladies were out in procession yesterday afternoon, and visited the liquor stores in the Third and Fourth wards. The ladies pursue the work with unabated zeal, but with little success thus far. They are circulating a petition to the Constitutional Convention to-day, praying that they may be allowed to vote on liquor and school laws, to which they are getting a large number of names.

The Miners at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 23.—The indications are that the miners will not insist on an advance over last year's basis, provided steady work be guaranteed them, but are still firm, saying they will stand out against a reduction. The probabilities are that the companies will not insist very strongly upon a reduction, and as soon as all repairs are completed, or the surplus stock worked off, or coal reaches a higher price, they will say to the men, "You can go to work at last year's wages."

Starvation Wages.

The New York *World* publishes a narrative of distress, and of pinching frugality to avoid distress, and remarks that if any bachelor reader will set himself to calculate how he could live upon five dollars a week, and any married reader how he could live upon ten dollars a week, he may then consider that the problem he will most likely give up at once as insoluble, is actually solved by many thousands of New Yorkers. And they are the best deserving members of society, too. They are not the men, the editor says, who make outcries against the organization of society, and when occasion offers rise up forcibly against it, calling for the intervention of the police. They belong to no trades unions, for they know no trades, and they have no leisure and no money. They do not strike, for if they strike for a week they starve. The moral drawn from this is the desirableness that a man should be master of some craft. That a man able and willing to work should not have been taught to do anything on which he can do more than barely live while he is at work, gives the man, says the editor, a real cause of complaint, first against his own parents and then against society at large.

YESTERDAY, one of those sombre-hued missives issued by the government under the name of postal cards, was received at this office, bearing these ominous words:

"I owe you an apology for not writing for your paper with my usual punctuality. I have been scribbling for a few thousand other papers, and send you this brief dispatch to say that your turn will come soon, if you only have a little patience. PRIVATE DALZELL."

May the number of that "few thousand other papers" increase indefinitely, so that the distinguished Private's time may be fully occupied, even unto the day when they shall find welcome relief in his final extinguishment. Selah!

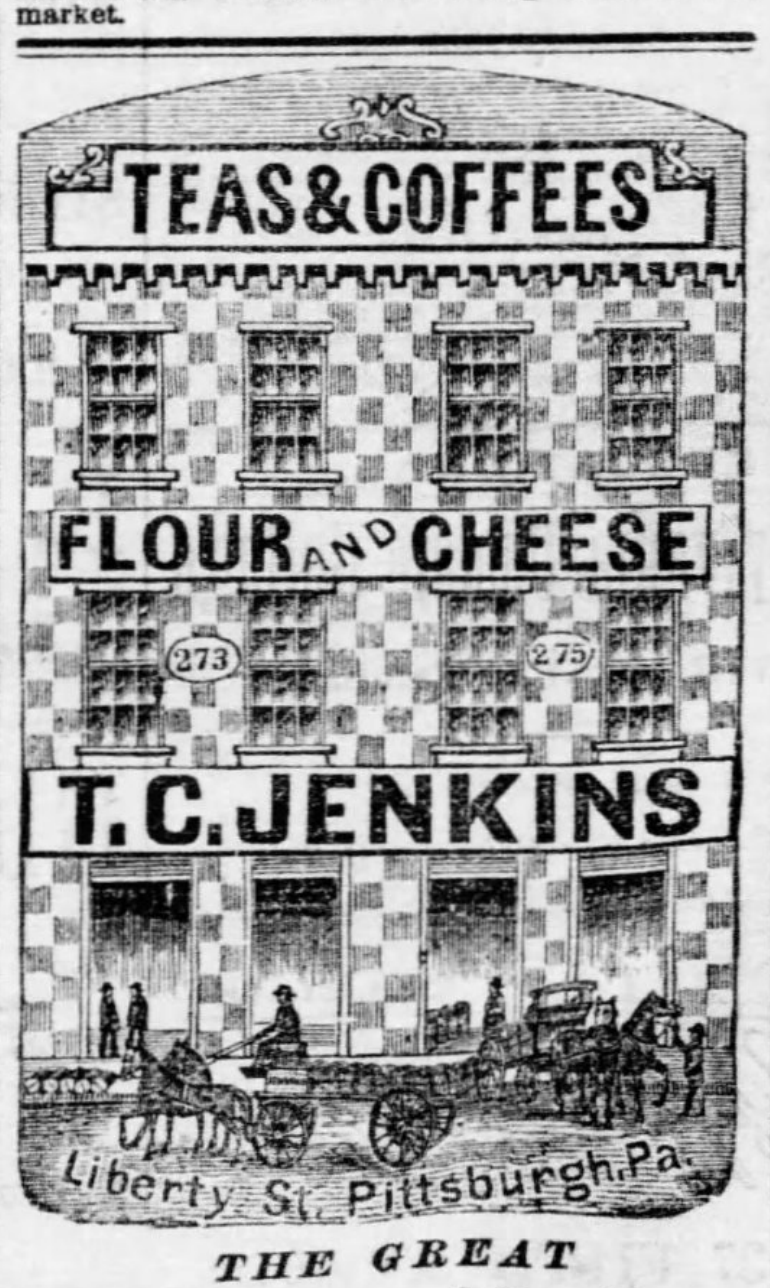
Fresh shad from Savannah have appeared in the Eastern markets, with fresh tomatoes, rhubarb, radishes, etc.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.



THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

The ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags.
JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.

TERMS:

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 25 cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, and one per cent on other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of shipment.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ Inducements offered to Cash Buyers.

1824. 1874.

HOUSE ESTABLISHED HALF CENTURY AGO.

JACOB B. HUBLEY .... ALEXANDER F. HAY.

JACOB B. HUBLEY & CO.,

CONFECTIONERS,

195 PENN AVENUE,

IN LIBRARY BUILDING.

Fruit Cakes of all Sizes,
Chocolate E'Clairs,
Vanilla E'Clairs,
Home Made Bread,
Brown and French Bread,
Philadelphia Rolls,
Ice Creams and Water Ices,
Frozen Custard,

Fine Chocolate Confectionery,
Plantation Taffies,
Caramels of Different Flavors,
French Preserved Apricots and Cherries,
Layer Figs and Dehesa Raisins,
English Pickles and Sauce,
French Mushrooms and Peas,
Favors for the German, &c., &c.

Superior Provision made for supplying Breakfast, Dinner and Supper, to order, of everything the market affords, in season.

Special arrangements for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen who desire only Lunch.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, BANQUETS, ETC., FURNISHED PROMPTLY IN THE MOST APPROVED EASTERN STYLE. wss

POLITICAL.

State.

The Tyrone *Herald* nominates General Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, for Lieutenant Governor.

Judging from the many complimentary notices published in our exchanges there will be no opposition to the nomination of the present able and efficient Auditor General. We had no doubt when General Allen was first mentioned as a candidate for the important office of Auditor General, that he would not only make an available, but also an honest and upright officer, and in this we have not been mistaken. Even those who at one time bitterly opposed his election are now admitting his admirable qualifications.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

General.

A bill is before the California Legislature laying a tariff on special legislation. For instance, if John Smith wants his name changed to Fitz James Augustus Trevillian he must pay a certain sum to the State. The bill charges for an act incorporating, extending or renewing the charter of a bank with a capital not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, four hundred dollars, and so on by a regular scale up to two millions, for which two thousand dollars are to be demanded. The price of acts incorporating iron, coal, manufacturing, warehousing or oil companies, or conferring rights and privileges on existing corporations, is fixed at $200.

At a meeting of the Louisiana Republican State Convention yesterday, resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against a new election as likely to cost the lives of hundreds of colored men in the northern part of the State and Red river parishes.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 rooms, with gas, water, and a large yard attached. Address M. E. F., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ALLEGHENY Railroad and North Pacific Bonds. Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on commission. Call on or address J. O. JAMISON & CO., 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. O. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED—

TO BORROW.

FROM TWENTY ($20,000) TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ($25,000) DOLLARS,

For two years, on first class city property, worth double the amount. Address A W., Commercial Office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN A large and handsome office. Call at 96 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—TO AN ACCEPTABLE party, large New Storeroom, 20x70, at No. 240 Penn street, with Cellar. Possession given at once. Apply at KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO.'S, 233 Liberty street. tf

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—FROM APRIL 1ST—THE large and well located Warehouse, No. 10 Sixth street, (late St. Clair), at present occupied by James Gallagher. For particulars inquire of BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A large Two Story Brick Building, No. 280 Western avenue, near Beaver avenue, Allegheny. The house contains 6 Rooms, with Finished Attic; Gas and Water throughout. Inquire at Mrs. F. RANTER'S, No. 8 Federal street, Allegheny. TThs

FOR RENT—TWO NEW STORES IN the rapidly growing city of Youngstown, Ohio. Best point in the State to establish a first class Crockery and House Furnishing Business. Good opportunity for the Boot and Shoe Trade. Address S. D. CURRIER, Youngstown, Ohio.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, on Mary street, one of five rooms on John street, one of three rooms on Woolslair's alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING Business in full operation. Small capital required. Address D., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street. s

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers and Mechanical Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—TWO DRUG STORES—IN Ohio; $3,000 and $10,000 cash; good stands, no old stock. Good reasons for selling. Address "Drugs," care G. A. KELLY & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOTEL—The Proprietor of the old and well-known "St. Charles Hotel," Pittsburgh, desirous of retiring from business, offers at private sale the Furniture, Fixtures, Stock, etc., of that establishment, also of the well furnished Bar-room attached. The House is well supplied with everything needed in carrying on a first-class hotel. If not sold at private sale by the 20th inst., a public auction will be arranged for on or about the 1st of February. Apply, or address, HARRY SHIRLS, Pittsburgh. tf

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MASONIC HOME OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Annual Meeting of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania will be held at the Penn Bank, No. 118 Wood street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1874.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.

M. M. MEREDITH, Secretary.

Brookville, January 21st, 1874.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the Uncollected Accounts due the Estate of R. J. SMITH, in Bankruptcy, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1874, at Whiting's Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth avenue, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. S. HAYMAKER, Assignee.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., which was left for repair at the Jewelry Store of R. J. SMITH, No. 140 Wylie avenue, and yet uncalled for, will be sold at Public Auction, at Whiting's Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth avenue, on the 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless called for and charges thereon are paid in the meantime.

J. S. HAYMAKER, Assignee.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the Buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth day of the nation. The shares of Stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or postoffice order to the undersigned,

FRED'K. FRALEY, Treasurer,

904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

F

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ MANSFIELD COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 31 Fifth avenue, second story, (office of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works,) on WEDNESDAY, January 28th, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Board, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

December 27th, 1873. de27-j3-10 17-24-28

☞ PITTSBURGH AND M'KEESPORT CAR COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company for the Election of Officers and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting, will be held at the office of Craig Brothers, 129 Second avenue, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED, LOST or Stolen from the premises of Mrs. William Forse, Fifth avenue, Shady Side, a dun colored Alderney Cow, of medium size and tips of horns cut off. Upon her return to the above premises, or any information that will lead to her return, the above reward will be paid by MILLER, FORSE & CO., at 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTNER with $10,000, to buy an interest in an old established House. For further particulars inquire of A. A. McCARTY, No. 64 Fourth avenue.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Morning subject, concluding Lecture on "The Confessional, Its Theory and Practice." In the Evening the nightly meetings which have been so richly blessed already will be continued. Prayer Meeting at 6:30. Preaching at 7:30. This Afternoon at 3 o'clock, a Children's Meeting.

1874!

STATEMENT

OF THE

TRAVELERS.

20TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN., JANUARY 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Real Estate Owned by the Company	$ 67,000 00
Cash in Bank and hands of Agents	229,080 07
Loans on First Mortgages Real Estate	1,168,292 60
Deferred Premiums	57,765 14
Accrued Interest	52,694 03
United States Government Bonds	350,145 00
State and Municipal Bonds	123,260 00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	163,450 00
Bank and Insurance Stocks	482,620 00
Total Assets	$2,694,306 84

LIABILITIES.

Claims Unadjusted and not Due	$ 173,524 74
Reserve, N. Y. Standard, Life Depart't	1,475,329 09
Reserve for Reinsurance, Acc. Depart't	183,628 94
	$1,832,482 77
Surplus as regards Policy-Holders	$ 861,824 07

Statistics of the Year 1873.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Life Policies written in '73	2,461
Whole Number written to date	18,154
Gain in Net Premiums over 1872	$ 59,786 26
Whole Number of Losses Paid to Date	226
Whole Amount Paid in Losses	$ 511,738 99

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of Accident Policies written in '73	35,897
Gain over 1872 in new Policies written	3,479
Net Cash Premiums received for same	$ 505,485 82
Gain in Net Premiums over 1872	$ 54,807 20
Whole No. Accident Policies written	302,869
Whole No. Accident Claims Paid	19,018
Whole Amount Account Claims Paid	$1,890,301 53
Total Losses Paid both Departments	$2,402,040 52

General Accident Policies by the year or month, and Life or Endowment Insurance, at low cash rates.

Apply to

HORACE W. POWER,

SPECIAL AGENT,

No. 67 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Office with Allegheny Insurance Co.)

STATEMENT OF THE

Manufacturers AND Merchants'

INSURANCE CO.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873

Capital		$250,000 00
ASSETS.		
U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds	$ 63,000 00	
Premium on Same	8,820 06	
Bills Receivable	87,197 74	
Mortgages	50,078 12	
Company's Building, 87 Wood street	35,750 00	
70 shares M. and M. Insurance Co Stock	2,030 00	
Cash on hand and in Bank	8,211 01	
Individual Accounts	10,333 48	
Stock Due Bills	105,000 00	
		$370,416 25
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$ 67,657 98	
Interest	18,039 54	
		$ 85,697 52
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$ 13,630 69	
State, County and City Taxes	2,271 71	
Commissions	3,343 15	
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	4,123 39	
Salaries, Advertising and all other Expenses	7,319 53	
Dividends	37,500 00	
		$ 68,188 47
Unadjusted Losses		$ 1,200 00
Outstanding Risks		5,646,287 92

TThs J. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

MORRIS P. MILLER...W. H. FORSE...C. B. FORSE.

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WM. MILLER & CO.,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)

221 and 223

Liberty St., Cor. of Seventh,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet,

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champaigne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

D. McMillan & Co.,

359 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE, BALED HAY and STRAW; FLOUR, best brands; BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE-BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, CHEESE, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE:
5 cars White Oats;
1 car Amber Wheat;
2 cars Iowa Spring Wheat;
3 cars Ear Corn;
2 cars Timothy Hay;
5 cars Prairie Hay.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

New Discovery.

EDWARDS'S

Natural Polish,

The Best Article in the World for all purposes.

It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it thraugh the country. Call and get a Circular.

27 Sixth Street,

PITTSBURGH.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION IN THE BEST INFORMED QUARTERS SEEMS TO INDICATE AN EARLY ADVANCE IN CANNED GOODS; ALREADY THERE HAS BEEN A STIFFENING IN PRICES IN SOME ARTICLES IN EASTERN CITIES. IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT THAT THE FRUIT CROP OF LAST SEASON WAS FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE; OF PEACHES ALONE THERE WAS ONE-THIRD LESS PACKED THAN IN 1872, AND THE FALLING OFF IN SMALL FRUITS WAS EVEN GREATER. HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE GENERAL DISARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS LAST FALL, THIS WOULD HAVE CAUSED A MODERATE ADVANCE SOME TIME AGO. IN ADDITION TO THIS THE STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS IS LOWER AT THE PRESENT TIME THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR YEARS, AND MUST SOON BE ENTIRELY OUT OF THE MARKET, SO THAT TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION WE THINK WE ARE SAFE IN ADVISING OUR FRIENDS WHO HANDLE THIS CLASS OF GOODS AND WHO ARE IN NEED OF STOCK TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES AT ONCE. WE ARE STILL SELLING AT OLD PRICES, WITH A VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT OFF FOR CASH. SINCE WE HAVE INAUGURATED THIS CLEARANCE SALE, AT CLOSE PRICES, OUR SUCCESS HAS BEEN VERY FLATTERING, BUT WE STILL HAVE BARGAINS FOR ALL WHO MAY COME. WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS OF

Canned Goods, American Pickles,
French Mustard, Jellies and Jams,
Tomato, Walnut and
Mushroom Ketchups,
French and American Sardines.

We are the only manufacturers of the

BANNER BAKING POWDER.

We Import direct from England

Coleman's Double Superfine Mustard,
Morton's Prize Medal Pickles, Seven Varieties.

We are the Manufacturers' Agent for

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio,
Enoch Morgan's Sons' Hand Sapolio,
Enoch Morgan's Sons' Century Soap,
The Rising Sun Stove Polish,
American Dairy Salt, Small Bags.
Imperial Russian Mustard, Horse Radish Flavor,
Rocky Mountain Bath Brick.

We sell at Manufacturers' Own Prices the following:

Burnett's Unrivalled Flavoring Extracts,
The Halford Table Sauce,
John Preston's Chocolates, Broma and Cocoa.

A personal inspection will repay you.

Warehouse, Sample Room and Office,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT.

The American Manufacturer

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE

IRON, COAL, METAL AND GLASS TRADES.

This Journal, now in its TWELFTH YEAR, is recognized as the Leading Representative of its class in the United States. Published at Pittsburgh, the center of the heavy Iron, Steel and Glass Industries of the country, it has facilities for gathering information of these Trades such as no other paper possesses. In addition it has nearly One Hundred Correspondents in all parts of the country, from whom it is constantly in receipt of News. Among its Specialties may be mentioned:

Its Page of Condensed Manufacturing Notes;
Its Able English Letter;
Its Articles on Political Economy;
Its Short Editorials;
Its Pittsburgh Iron and Metal Price Lists and Review;
Its Thorough and Reliable Statistical Tables;
Its Monthly Reports from Blast Furnaces;
Its Iron Workers' Wages Tables.

No person engaged in the Manufacture or Sale of IRON, STEEL, ORE, COAL, GLASS, HARDWARE OR METALS, can do without it.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - $4 00 PER YEAR.

☞ Sample Copies sent Free on application.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER,

TThs 97 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING,

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

EVERY mother thinks her own babe a genius. Yale is enraptured with the nomination of Mr. WAITE, for Chief Justice, but Harvard complains that he is unknown.

ATTENTION is invited to an interesting article published herewith from the Philadelphia *North American*, on the causes of the recent business revulsion, and on the supply of currency. A number of valuable statistics are embodied therein.

UNDER the influence of the combined "open weather," the ice in the rivers, East and West, is already beginning to break up, while merchants and forwarders are confident of an unusually early spring business, and are making preparations accordingly.

"THE COMMERCIAL is mistaken when it says we are 'given over to believe a lie,' or any number of lies. We always take the COMMERCIAL's editorials *cum grano salis*, and frequently with a bushel."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

This only augments the force of our observation. The *Post* is unable to discern the truth even when stuck under its very nose.

THE Philadelphia *Press* speaks of the late ROBERT E. LEE as "the honored chieftain of the South." It is also of opinion that every member of Congress will vote in favor of affording government assistance to the Texas and Pacific Railroad, in which project the editor of that paper is generally understood to be larger interested. Politeness pays, you see.

ACCORDING to the annual statement of the leading mercantile agency of New York, the entire number of commercial and financial failures, throughout the whole country, during the past year was 5,181, against 4,069 in 1872. Total liabilities $228,490,000, against $121,056,000 in 1872. In Pennsylvania there were 576 failures, with liabilities amounting to $31,415,000.

THE Senate of the United States is entitled to the thanks of the country for pigeon-holing the House resolution to print half a million copies of the report of the Agricultural Department for 1872-73, at a cost of a quarter of million of dollars—which, particularly in the present condition of the national finances, is by far too large a sum to squander for the mere purpose of keeping the farming classes supplied with waste paper.

THE current number of the *Galaxy*, in undertaking to deal with what it calls "the great Constitutional revolution in Pennsylvania," gets altogether beyond its depth, floundering about almost as helplessly and ignorantly as the so-called "Reform" paper of Philadelphia. Indeed, the article in question might almost be taken for a jumble of editorials from that sheet, were it not for the one redeeming fact that the pharisaic element does not enter perceptibly into the magazine essay.

IT IS stated that the forthcoming annual report of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will be delivered to the stockholders at their yearly meeting on March 10, will be a highly favorable one—showing that the affairs of the road are in a more prosperous condition than at any former period of its history. Entire harmony is reported to prevail among the various officers of the corporation, whose financial resources were never more abundant than at present. The annual election of Directors will take place March 24.

WE SINCERELY trust that General HOWARD may be able to establish his perfect innocence of the charges which have been alleged against him; but the strong protests which he is said to have entered against being tried by a military court are not calculated to bias one in his favor. A board of army officers is certainly as little likely to be swerved by extraneous considerations or influences as would be a committee of Congressmen. If blameless, he need not fear to stand the hazard of the die; if culpable, he has no right whatever to complain that he is being rigorously treated.

HERE is another precious piece of resuscitated effrontery. The scheme for the incorporation of the Asiatic Commercial Company, which was killed at the last session of Congress, is revived, and comes to the front again as brazen and unblushing as ever. The project contemplates the incorporation of a gigantic company which shall have the credit of the United States upon which to do a general mercantile and banking business in Japan and China. The mere statement of its character ought to be sufficient to damn it instantly in the estimation of every Congressman who has a grain of prudence or common sense in his composition.

REMARKING on the painfully pathetic circumstances connected with the recent death of CHANG and ENG, the Siamese twins, a Western paper observes:

> "The poor twin, bound to a corpse by a band of flesh and blood which could not be severed without destroying life, yet through which the current of life slowly wasted itself away, and through which the chill and corruption of inevitable death crept into the body of the living—was there ever in the whole range of history or fiction, a situation to be compared to his?"

To which, notwithstanding the vivid terribleness of the picture, we answer, Yes. The condition of the Democratic party, chained to the dead body of the Lost Cause, presents a scene to the full as pitiful and tragic.

AN UNUSUALLY important patent case is now before Congress, in the shape of an application of the patentees of the "Tanner car brake" to grant an extension of their patent. The invention is used on all passenger cars on every railroad line in the United States, and the applicants aver that they have received no adequate compensation for its use, having been opposed by railroad combinations throughout the country, who claim that the inventors have received adequate compensation, and that the patent is invalid on account of prior inventions. The inventors, however, affirm that the validity of the patent has been sustained on several occasions in litigations in United States courts, in which the railroad companies presented their case very fully, and have been represented by able counsel. Previous to this invention the only method in use for "braking" railroad cars was the "single" brake by which the brakeman had control of only the fore wheels at one end of the car. By the new method the brakes of the car are so combined with each other and with the windlasses at the ends of the car, that one brakeman can apply the brakes to all the wheels of the car at the same instant. The improvement, it is claimed, has benefited the railroad companies largely. The final hearing of the case will take place on Tuesday of next week.

THE annual report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration to the Legislature of that State, has just been presented to that body. It contains many interesting statistics concerning the new elements of population which the country has absorbed during the past year. The entire number of passengers from foreign countries who landed at the port of New York during that period was 316,956, of whom 266,818 were aliens. Of this number 104,215 were from Germany, 68,612 from Ireland, 33,189 from England, 8,392 from Scotland, 8,090 from Sweden, 6,847 from Italy, 6,417 from Norway, 6,859 from Austria, 6,102 from France, 4,287 from Holland, 3,759 from Denmark, 2,979 from Switzerland, 2,406 from Poland, 1,817 from Russia, 648 from Belgium, 621 from Wales, 517 from Luxemburg, 345 from West Indies, 221 from Spain, 119 from South America, 71 from Canada, 69 from China, 69 from East Indies, 53 from Mexico, 26 from Central America, 24 from Turkey, 15 from Portugal, 14 from Nova Scotia, 14 from Greece, 12 from Australia, and 10 from Africa. The destination of 95,951 was the State of New York, 43,982 the Middle States, 98,928 the Western and Northwestern States, 23,468 the Eastern States, 2,703 the Southern States, 3,201 Canada, and 33 South America. We are becoming more and more composite in our character and cosmopolitan in our traits, with the passage of each succeeding year.

IT HAS become a question of some importance in France whether the bishops are at all amenable to authority as regards the language and topics of their pastoral addresses. While France is at peace with Germany, and desires to be on the most friendly terms with Switzerland and Italy, the dignitaries of the French church are constantly taking advantage of their official position to preach a literal crusade against all the nations named. German, Swiss and Italian rulers and statesmen are characterized as robbers, murderers, reprobates before GOD and man, divine interposition is invoked and even promised to deliver Europe from such monsters, and, in fact, if they are not assassinated it is only because Episcopal words are less influential now than formerly. It is hardly possible to believe that some of the letters referred to were written by sane men, and it is no doubt true that their authors have become genuine fanatics, under the peculiar teachings and trials of their church in recent times. The German government is understood to have made formal complaint to the French authorities, on the subject, and the reasonable French press appeals to certain articles in the *code civil* as having a useful application to the railing bishops. In reply the organs of clerical opinion say that, whatever the provisions of the code may be, they can have no restraining force upon the bishops, whose rule of speech and action was long ago laid down authoritatively and forever by ST. PETER: "Thou must obey GOD rather than man." Bedlam would seem to be the only place for such people.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE ELECTION LAW.

The Philadelphia *Press* gets up an extra amount of jubilation over the election law as it passed the Senate, claiming the amended law as a concession to its potent influence, and a complete backing down of the Republican majority from the ground it first occupied.

The *Press* is easily satisfied. *The bill as it passed, unanimously, is substantially the bill originally offered by Mr.* WHITE as an amendment to Mr. MCCLURE's bill, and is the bill which was prepared under the direction of the Republican caucus. But two trifling amendments to it were adopted, and these did not, in any sense, change the character and general provisions of the bill.

The backing down, if there was any, was on the other side. The fact is that Mr. MCCLURE, in Mr. WALLACE's absence, got the Democrats of the Senate into a false position on this bill, and it required all the dexterity of the Senator from Clearfield to extricate them from it. This was done by incorporating one or two comparatively unimportant amendments and claiming, as the *Press* does, under MCCLURE's inspiration, that these amendments changed the entire character of the bill. They did not, in reality, work any change in its character, but the pretense that they did, sufficed to cover the Democratic retreat from the false and dangerous position into which MCCLURE had betrayed that party.

The jubilation of the *Press*, therefore, is all simulated. It has nothing, really, to chuckle over. It had worked itself into a spasm of indignation over a bill, the passage of which it now rejoices about, and it is merely to hide its own folly and idiocy that it pretends that vast changes have been wrought in the bill. We repeat what we have above alleged—*the bill, as it passed, is substantially the bill prepared under the auspices of the Republican caucus, by Senators* WHITE *and* FITCH. All pretenses to the contrary are the merest sham and humbug.

The Reform Association of Philadelphia, also, like the *Press*, succeeded in putting its foot in it. Under the delusive lead of that sheet, it passed resolutions denouncing WHITE's Election bill as "infamous," and as extending the Registry law of Philadelphia to the rest of the State, when, in point of fact, it extends the Registry law of the State to Philadelphia, and now it is rejoicing over the passage of this same "infamous" bill, deceiving itself, meanwhile, into the silly belief that the bill has been radically changed. In all the range of silly character which this world can produce, the silliest is the fellow who sets himself up as *par excellence*, the Reformer of political abuses.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have, true to their mission, undertaken the task for which the people hold them responsible, that of perfecting the legislation necessary to put the new Constitution in operation. One of these measures is a general Election law; and such a law they have framed, and passed through the Senate. The bill originated with them and has been perfected mainly by them. They have never, since it originated, suffered it to go beyond their control, and all the provisions it contains were either prepared or cordially assented to by them. It is their measure; and they are entitled to the credit of its preparation. It is natural, of course, that such marplots as the Philadelphia *Press* should strive to rob them of this credit, and to arrogate to the handful of blatant Reformers it represents, the honor of shaping it; but there is nothing but impudence to back this arrogant assumption up.

Let not the Republican newspapers of the State be misled by the noisy mendacity of the *Press*. The bill it has stigmatized as "WHITE's infamous bill" is the bill that passed the Senate, and that will pass the House in substantially the same form; and any allegation to the contrary is but the frothy fuming of the disappointed demagogues who have striven and failed to make party capital out of a measure that had not a particle of party about it. The Election law, as it stands to-day, is a fair and impartial measure, and for its fairness and impartiality it is indebted to the firmness and magnanimity of the Republican majority in the Senate.

DEADLY WARS.

According to dispatch from Penang, in our issue of yesterday, the Achenese continue desperately to resist the Dutch invasion. This news naturally surprised those readers who remembered the statement published a month or six weeks ago that the invaders had merely to show themselves to command the submission of their enemy. The truth was that the Sultan of Acheen, on learning the number and resources of the new Dutch expedition, was greatly alarmed and proposed to make peace with the invaders on their own terms. But the Sultan is yet a boy, only sixteen years old, and his ministers refused to sanction a step which seemed to them the dictate of childish fright. But the Sultan's proposal had been telegraphed to the Hague, where it was received with much satisfaction, completely reviving, one may fancy, the comfortable self-complacency so painfully disturbed by the defeat of last spring. In the meantime, the Achenese went vigorously forward with preparations for defense, and seem to have prevented the Dutch from making any advance beyond the position from which they had been driven at the time of their defeat, and which they had reoccupied on returning with their present expedition. It seems that the palace of the Sultan, the capture of which is the first and chief thing which the invaders have to do, is situated in the centre of an extensive quadrangle naturally strong and besides surrounded with high and massive walls of masonry. Within these outer walls are many strong buildings easily defended, besides open squares, and in the great inclosure abundant provisions are stored. In short, General VAN SWIETEN, the Dutch Commander-in-Chief, after such inspection as was possible, became so impressed by the strength of the position that, though his troops, 18,000 in number, are four times as many as formed the first expedition, and are besides thoroughly equipped, at once concluded to wait for reinforcements before attacking the place. If the dispatch of yesterday told the truth, it was while the Dutch were thus waiting for more soldiers that the Achenese assumed the offensive, and attacked without success the principal position held by the invaders. As, according to the same dispatch, the Dutch army has been reinforced, we may hear any day that it has made another attempt to capture the Sultan's stronghold.

It is certainly a noteworthy result of the treaty between England and Holland, by which one renounced its protectorate over Sumatra and the other resigned its possessions on the Gold Coast, that each of the parties to the exchange has on hand a most disagreeable and deadly war. In each case the climate is more terrible than the enemy, and in each case the work to be done can be done only in a certain part of the year. Should General VAN SWIETEN fail to reduce the Sultan's fort before the monsoon begins to blow, about the first of May, he will have to betake himself to his ships, and postpone the enterprise until a more convenient season. And Sir GARDINER WOLSELEY also must finish up his job with the Ashantees before the hot weather, under penalty of a degree of mortality among his troops not to be thought of. Even now in the winter the deaths by disease are frightfully numerous.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The unanimous confirmation of Mr. WAITE's nomination is a happy termination to a long and unpleasant suspense. The public would have been better satisfied, probably, if they had known the nominee better, or had possessed fuller information about him; but the assurances from those who knew that he was eminently fit for the place, quieted all possible opposition, and the unanimous action of the Senate, is but a reflex of the prevalent public sentiment of the country.

We are still of the opinion that it would have been wiser to have promoted one of the Judges now on the bench of the Supreme Court, to this office, and that the rule, if once established, that the Chief Justiceship was attainable only by promotion, would stimulate the Judges of that court with a healthy ambition. But the President has decided otherwise, and the country will submit all the more cheerfully under the conviction that a Chief Justice has been obtained who will do honor to the place and to the nation.

The President, at the very outset, it would seem, had Mr. WAITE in his eye, for this place; but the result has proved it was fortunate he did not then send his name in, for the public expectation was at that time wound up to a high point, and no name but that of some well-known lawyer would then have been acceptable. Mr. WILLIAMS's nomination failed because he did not come up to this expectation, and although Mr. CUSHING was sufficiently well-known for ability, his defective character as a statesman was fatal to him. The consequence, however, of two such disappointments as these proved to be, was to prepare the public mind for the acceptance of any new name the President might send in, if it was not open to objection.

Mr. WAITE's nomination, therefore, while it does not come up to the general ideal of the incumbent of such a place, was sufficiently unobjectionable to be hailed as a welcome deliverance from a protracted state of doubt. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a nomination which at first would have been unsatisfactory, has been received with general acceptance.

We are satisfied, nevertheless, that Mr. WAITE will fully justify the wisdom of the selection made by the President. He has the ability which the place needs, and is peculiarly adapted to its duties; and the one fact that his name has not long been prominently before the public should not and will not be permitted to weigh against him.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

There is a great deal of elasticity, apparently, about the Civil Service Rules. When Postmaster STEWART was removed, we were told that the vacancy was to be filled under the Civil Service Rules, from those of the employees in the office who were next in rank to the removed officer; but the two next in rank were summarily dismissed under some trumped-up charge, in order to open the way for the one who had been previously chosen as the appointee. This was a rather violent application of the rules; but for the sake of Civil Service reform, there was no resistance to this forcible method of reaching a desired end, although it was impossible not to marvel at it.

When, however, a vacancy occurred in the Cincinnati postoffice, as was the case lately, the Civil Service Rules seem to have been entirely forgotten or ignored. The outgoing postmaster did, it is true, venture to recommend the clerk next him in rank as his successor, the singular delusion that those rules would be adhered to having taken possession of him; but outside of this recommendation, no attention whatever was paid to the regulations of the Civil Service Code, and a postmaster was chosen and appointed from the citizens at large instead of from among the employees in the office.

We do not complain of this method of selection; but we do complain that, after rules have been set up and promulgated to regulate the selection of postmasters by promotion from among the clerks and deputies, these rules should be set aside without a why or a wherefore, as in the Cincinnati case, or should be evaded, as was the case in Pittsburgh. The Civil Service Rules are either binding, or they are not; if they are, let them be strictly adhered to; and if they are not, let them be wiped out at once, and let the fact of their repeal be made known. The rules were not made to be broken; and we have a right to insist that they shall either be abolished openly, or strictly followed. It is the veriest mockery of Reform to prescribe rules for the appointment of public officers, and then disregard them.

The appointment of a new Collector of Customs at Erie appears to be another departure from the rules. The nominee has been chosen without reference to the Civil Service Rules; and although he may be an excellent man, in all respects, he must come in, if he comes at all, over the fence and not through the gate.

If the Civil Service Rules can be thus set aside, as they have been, at Erie, at Cincinnati, and at Chicago, we are at a loss to see why it was claimed they should be enforced at Pittsburgh, even in a lax and irregular way. The adherence to rules, here, that seem to be abandoned everywhere else, partakes too much of the nature of a farce to command the public respect. Either abolish the Civil Service Rules, or stick to them, strictly.

WE CONSIDER the memorial to Congress of certain "citizens of Pittsburgh asking to be reimbursed for expenditures incurred in fortifying the city in 1863," mentioned in yesterday's telegraphic report of the Senate proceedings, to be unwise. It is to be regretted that any portion of our people should be found willing to imitate, however remotely, the example set in some other quarters of demanding pay for acts of loyalty performed during the war, or for temporary sacrifices and inconveniences suffered on account of it. We do not know the names of the petitioners, nor the specific nature of their claim. But we do know that the fortifications constructed at the period referred to were the voluntary work of citizens generally, the result of the instinct of self-preservation acting upon an endangered community. Some may have incurred more expense than others, but their contributions were probably in the ratio of their ability to make them, and of the value of their imperiled interests. Moreover, it forms a bad precedent. Quite a number of other towns and cities, threatened by the strategic movements of the rebel forces, took the same precautionary defensive measures which Pittsburgh took; and if one claim is to be allowed, concessions to the rest will follow as a matter of course, involving the payment of a large aggregate amount out of the national Treasury, the drain on which is already sufficiently severe. Governmental economy is everywhere the imperative demand among the people—and it does not look well for any of their number to cast discredit upon this proper requirement, by pursuing a course which necessarily tends to make governmental costliness an unavoidable practice.

PRINCE CHANCELLOR BISMARCK has lately gained a considerable accession of glory of a new kind, at least in a new direction. As the late elections for the German Parliament fell on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, the Rabbis, and especially Rabbi BAMBERGER, were greatly perplexed about the duty of those Israelites who were unwilling to lose the privilege of voting. At length Rabbi BAMBERGER telegraphed BISMARCK on the subject of the difficulty, from whom he received the following answer: "Tickets may be inscribed on Friday; besides, while the Sabbath (Saturday) ends at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes, the election does not close until 6 o'clock, so that there remain an hour and ten minutes in which to vote." Quite satisfied with this solution, Rabbi BAMBERGER felt curious to ascertain whether his disciples were ingenious enough to find out what he himself had failed in without the assistance of the chancellor. He therefore laid the case before his students, but they were all as helpless as himself. Then the Rabbi showed them the dispatch from Varzin, whereupon they all admitted that BISMARCK was a greater Talmudist than they. The youngest of the disciples (a great friend of the empire), then rose up and said, "As he has shown himself a greater Talmudist than we, he must henceforth be called by us—'Rabbi BISMARCK.'" And so doubtless he will be in future called by some of the youthful children of Israel. A German paper is responsible for the statement.

PERSONAL.

The House of Delegates of the Canton of Neuchatel resolved, at one of its last meetings, to have a large picture painted of the late Prof. Agassiz, and to have it suspended in the new council chamber of the city of Neuchatel.

A wedding of some note is soon to be celebrated in New York. The bride is the daughter of a well-known Wall street banker, and the bridegroom, Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity Church, and son of the Governor.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise the best known of the surviving Virginia statesmen, is seriously ill at his residence in Richmond, from the effects of two carbuncles, one on the back of his neck and the other on the right hip.

The Garde Lafayette of New York has collected $392 55 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the sailors, stewards, etc., lost in the Ville du Havre. Captain Surmont has been requested to divide the money.

A nephew of Harriet Beecher Stowe's husband sells neckties along the line of the Erie Road, and varies the monotony of his calling by writing poetry for the country press.

General McCutchins, the Republican nominee in New Hampshire, is described in one of the newspapers as "one who tills his own broad acres, follows his plow in the field, and whose locks are dusted with clover seed and red-top!" Such a Cincinnatus ought to satisfy the most radical granger.

Mrs. Webster, who has practiced medicine successfully for several years in New Bedford, Mass., has been appointed Professor of Hygiene and physician at Vassar College, in place of Prof. Avery, resigned.

Terrible stories are told in the Paris correspondence of a Western paper of the flirtation proclivities of American young ladies abroad. The accusations are specific, monstrous and appalling. They are denounced for "downright laying themselves out to attract the attention of men"—singular and amazing phrase—at the expense of all maidenly reserve and forgetful of the teachings of home, of its restraints and influences, and at the sacrifice of the propriety which should govern the conduct of every well-regulated young woman who respects as well as admires herself.

Such is "fame." An amusing incident occurred at the White House levee the other night. As Senator Bogy, Bart Able and another friend entered the blue room, they met Gov. Hendricks, who held out his hand to the Senator, saying, "Good evening Senator Bogy, I am glad to see you." The Senator looked at the Governor inquirly. "I know your face" he said; "it is quite familiar, but I can't call your name." Replied the "Governor;" "My name is Hendricks." "Hendricks, Hendricks," mused the Senator from Missouri, "the name is familiar, but I can't call you to mind. What State are you from?" "I am from Indiana," was the bland and somewhat amused response of the Governor. "Indiana—Indiana," mused Mr. Bogy, "What district do you represent?" "Oh," said Hendricks, maintaining an admirable gravity under the circumstances, "I am Governor of Indiana." "Oh," responded the Senator from Missouri, "I thought the name was familiar."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A gracious revival is going on in the First Methodist Church, Allegheny City, Rev. J. L. Simpson, pastor.

The revival at Bingham street Methodist Episcopal Church still continues.

Quite an interest prevails at the Walton Methodist Episcopal Church, South Side, Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, pastor.

The funeral discourse of Mrs. Amanda Woodward, will be preached in the First Methodist Church, South Eighteenth street, on Sabbath morning, by Rev. J. B. Lucas.

According to arrangements, Rev. J. H. Hull will preach in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Dr. Murray pastor, on Sabbath.

The series of meetings being held in the First Baptist Church, South Nineteenth street, Rev. Isaac Banks, pastor, are beneficial to the Church and those who attend. Several of them have asked the prayers of the church.

A revival of great interest is in progress near Uniontown, Pa., Rev. H. Lucas, pastor. Forty-four have united with the Methodist Church.

Efforts are being made to erect a Lutheran Church at Homestead, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Cincinnati Railroad. This is an important point.

The proper observance of the Sabbath is a matter about which the Young Men's Christian Association is much interested at present.

Rev. Alexander Clark is making the Methodist *Recorder* one of the best religious papers in the country. Mr. Clark is earnest in his efforts, and for some time past has been laboring beyond his strength.

The dedication of the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, last Sabbath, was an interesting occasion. The services were appreciated by all in attendance.

The Second United Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, Rev. T. H. Hanna, pastor, is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

The Methodist Church, New Brighton, under the officious care of Rev. D. Jones, is having continued prosperity.

Nearly all the churches in this community are enjoying some revival influence.

Solomon says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

Rev. Mr. Keifer, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Ironton, Ohio, has resigned, to take effect next spring.

A revival is in progress at Thompson Chapel, Steubenville, Ohio.

The Irish Presbyterians and Methodists are to hold a joint conference in Dublin.

The High Churchmen have become very moderate in their attacks on Bishop Cummins.

The Rev. G. W. Taylor has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at DeGraff, Ohio.

The Rev. Robert Manley was the first Methodist minister to preach in Muskingum county, Ohio. He preached there as early as 1799.

Another consistory is to take place at Easter, when a new series of Cardinals will be created and the Sacred College completed.

Series of meetings have been in progress at the First Baptist Church, Rev. D. Pearson, pastor, this city, during the past week, and a good spirit prevailed.

The Rev. J. G. Portman has left the Baptist Church at Benton Harbor, Mich., and taken charge of the church at Goshen, Ind.

Bishops Whitehouse, McCoskry and Niles have issued a sort of circular as a tribute to the memory of the late Bishop Armitage.

R. J. B. Dale, D.D., pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has declined the professorship in the Theological Seminary at Newburg.

The Universalists in this country have nine hundred and fifty churches, five colleges, eight seminaries and two theological schools.

There is quite a revival going on in Talmadge's church in Brooklyn, New York.

The First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, New York, was burned recently, involving a loss of $50,000.

Henry Ward Beecher has been requested by the Faculty of the Yale Theological School to give another course of lectures before the students this winter.

A call is sounding in some parts of the interior for a German bishop.

A successor of the late Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, will be chosen at Milwaukee, February 11. Rev. Dr. DeKoven, of Racine, is a prominent candidate.

The fair of the Young Woman's Christian Association, in Boston, brought the handsome amount of $35,000.

According to the *Methodist*, the *Church and State*, of which Dr. John Cotton Smith is editor, counsels a policy looking to reunion with the Reformed Episcopalians.

The *Evangelist* says that the Madison Square Church, New York, (Dr. Adams's), in spite of the mass at St. Patrick's and the music at Trinity, is the recognized cathedral of New York.

One hundred and forty-four persons joined seven churches in Chicago last Sunday, while other churches report large additions, though they do not give the numbers.

The *Episcopalian* seems to have committed itself to the Cummins movement, so that the Reformed Episcopal Church is sure of an organ without the expense of founding one.

On Monday, the 12th instant, in Knox county, eight miles from Knoxville, the Rev. Samuel Weishaupt, deacon in the Reformed Church of Switzerland, died, aged about eighty years.

The reason given by the Church and State for a policy looking to reunion is very curious. It is, that the seceders take with them the apostolical succession and make it cheap and common.

The Baptist Publication Society have secured their gift of $25,000 from Mr. Bucknall by fulfilling the conditions and raising $100,000. The Society will, therefore, shortly have a new building.

In his recent speech in London, the Dean of Canterbury used the following language: "I consider it as much a condescension for Dr. Stoughton to commune with me as for me to commune with Dr. Stoughton."

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait), speaking on the position and mission of the English Church, says it is no part of its business to make inroads upon dissent, but rather to make inroads upon ungodliness.

The Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D.D., of Philadelphia, has been the pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, of that city, a little over forty years. This simple fact, says the *Evangelist*, is the highest tribute to his fidelity and success.

The State of Delaware has only ten Baptist churches, with a total membership of 858.

Of the one hundred and ninety-one Congregational churches in Michigan, *eight* have settled pastors, one hundred and thirty-nine are supported by one another, and fifty-one are vacant.

Spurgeon's church employs eighteen colporteurs to visit, conduct Bible classes and sell religious books. In 1872 they sold over $6,000 worth.

Bishop Whipple, at a late missionary meeting, made a good point when he said: "If a man has grasped Christ with one hand, he will be sure to extend the other to his fellow man."

Rev. David H. Porter, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Savannah, departed this life at his home in Savannah, Georgia, at 3 P. M. on Sunday, December 22, aged about forty-five years.

The Lord has been reviving His work at St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. F. A. Day, pastor (Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh), in a glorious revival, resulting in the building up of believers and in the conversion of many precious souls. Forty have united with the church on probation, all adults, and mostly heads of families.

The Rev. S. F. Thompson, of the First Baptist church of Evansville, has resigned. He recommends reorganization and renewed effort to set the denomination on a sound basis financially, and in order that they may not be embarrassed, he resigns.

The Baptists are making progress in Sweden. During the year 1872 they received by baptism 890 members, making a total for all Sweden of 9,336. 8,684 children are taught in Sunday schools. There are two Baptist churches in Stockholm, one of which numbers 500 members.

There is a powerful revival at Kramer M. E. Church, Steubenville, Ohio. It commenced with "the week of prayer," and continues with increasing interest. Thus far, the work has been confined to heads of families and other adult persons, of whom thirty have been added to the church.

The receipts of the boards of the Presbyterian Church in the month of November were as follows: Board of Home Missions, $30,344 54; Board of Education, $8,361 53 (special for debt, $3,141 41); Board of Foreign Missions, $32,860; Board of Publication (missionary fund), $1,383 67; Board of Church Erection, $12,960 18; Relief Fund, $7,134 94; Committee on Freedmen, $1,606 31; Committee on Sustentation, $2,192 05. The Committee on Benevolence and Finance has received $6,706 96.

The Fuchau Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or, as it is hereafter to be called, the Southeast China Mission, in its annual report, gives figures as follows: 1,025 members, 595 probationers, and 301 baptized children—a decrease of 56 members and 226 probationers, but an increase of 24 baptized children. The decrease is owing to a more rigid discipline, which excludes all who would join the church from unworthy motives. During the coming year especial attention is to be paid to educational matters.

Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., conducts religious services Sunday morning in the Cooper Institute, New York. He offers extemporaneous prayer and the basis of the movement is wholly unsectarian. His sermons are printed and distributed among the congregation.

Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, refuses to give Rev. William C. Butler, former rector of an Episcopal Church in Louisville, a dismissory letter to the diocese of Delaware, in consequence of his ritualistic tendencies. It is understood that the Bishop intends to put a *quietus* to ritualism in his diocese.

The American Bible Revision Committee, in co-operation with the British committee, have just finished the revision of Genesis and Matthew, and sent it to England. The committee hold regular monthly sessions in the Bible house, and are making steady progress; but the nature of the work is such that it will require several years of patience and painstaking toil.

According to a report of a recent lecture of Rev. O. B. Frothingham, that gentleman "went on to prove that Protestantism has destroyed liberty of thought." A little further along in the lecture he is represented as saying, "liberty of thought has killed Protestantism." According to this learned divine, then, "Protestantism" and "Liberty of Thought" must have been the two Kilkenny cats, that, with their tails tied together, were hung across old Mother Flannigan's clothes-line.

The *Methodist* says: "Prof. Agassiz was a Christian. He believed in God, that man was created by God, and not self developed; and that the whole scheme of creation was designed by an intelligent, all-powerful Being, and was not a self-existing, self-directing concourse of atoms. For the expression of this belief, he has been assailed by the men who think themselves wiser than their Creator, but who have harmed him not. At the opening of the Penikese school last summer, after the preliminaries were arranged, he paused just before commencing business, and inviting the students to join him, laid the foundation of the work to be prosecuted there in prayer.

The following are the statistics of the Catholic diocese of Fort Wayne: Secular priests, 52; regular priests, 25; clerical students, 15; churches, 81; chapels, 15; churches now being erected, 3; hospital, 1; religious institutions, 6; college 1; orphan asylum, 1; female literary institutions, 15; parish schools, 42; Catholic population about 70,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chichester have both replied, as requested, to resolutions passed at a recent anti-confessional meeting at Brighton. The Archbishop's reply is simply a polite note, promising "to give the matter his most careful consideration." The Bishop replies at some length. He repudiates the doctrine of sacramental and auricular confession, and expresses his belief that they are contrary to God's Word, and unauthorized by the formularies of the Church of England.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is said that Caleb Cushing was never ill in his life. He is thought to possess all the requisites for extreme age—a bad heart and a good digestion.

Cincinnati is to have a zoological garden, and they talk of caging the editors of the city papers as "a happy family."

Civilization will never be complete until some substitute is found for buttons.

Taking the oath is a great ceremony among the Ashantees. Customs differ. Congressman Vance, of North Carolina, for instance, declares that he will violate his vow of loyalty at the first opportunity.

Senator Schurz having got safely settled in this country, he now wants "useless importations" stopped.

We know why the Spanish steamer Arapiles put to sea with a leak in her hull. She is bent on discovering the Virginius.

Birmingham, England, makes about 1,000,000,000 steel pens annually. Some American editors write with steal pens.

It is stated that only one Iowa woman out of ten wears a corset. Of course it's possible, but how was the fact ascertained?

In his last letter from Paris, Mayor Medill states that the French metropolis has at least three times the population of Chicago. Won't he catch it when he gets back?

In some of the public schools in England the teaching of telegraphy has been tried with much success. Instruments are lent by the government, and the children learn very rapidly. Yes. Now, here.

Sweet Boston. The total import of sugar at that port for 1873 was 196,000,000 pounds, against 185,000,000 pounds for 1872.

The Bureau of Education is collecting statistics of police expenditures in the different cities of the Union, as compared with the expenditures for educational purposes.

The ancients knew how to appreciate a hurdy-gurdy as well as the present generation. A hand-organ has just been dug up at Pompeii.

The illicit distillers in the mountain regions are being brought to terms pretty generally throughout North Carolina and Georgia. Nearly all the stills have been captured, and the distillers, feeling that this sort of operation does not pay, have concluded to make a show, at least, of doing an honorable business.

Peas are four inches high in Virginia, and they declare it's all owing to having a Democratic Governor.

Small packages are sometimes valuable. The Rhode Island Board of State Valuation find the total valuation of the State to be $328,230,559, of which $156,704,700 is placed to the credit of Providence.

Bivalvular bliss. The oyster beds of Virginia cover an area equal to six hundred and forty thousand acres, and those great mines of submarine wealth are estimated to yield an annual money value of ten millions of dollars.

An economical farmer of Kansas opposes the Grange movement, because his calculations have shown him that it will cost between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 to rig out the different granges in the country.

A company of Northern capitalists are making examinations in Norfolk, Virginia, for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency of establishing a boot and shoe factory on a large scale in that city.

The British Museum is to possess the valuable MMS. of Grote, the historian, Mrs. Grote having signified her intention of presenting them to that institution.

The experiment, recently tried in some Eastern schools, of using a newspaper for reading exercises, instead of a reading book, is proving a great success.

Numerous flocks of migratory birds, apparently mistaking the mild weather for a premonition of spring, have arrived at Buffalo.

Last year seventy-four per cent. of Michigan teachers were women, receiving thirty-five per cent. of all the wages, while twenty-six per cent. were men, receiving sixty-five per cent. of the wages. Over a third of rural teachers and no small portion of city teachers are mere boys and girls under twenty, without experience or training, who ought to be studying at school.

Warden's biography of the late Chief Justice Chase, made up largely of matter from his diaries, letters, etc., has nearly reached completion.

The Missouri Legislature is about to repeal that clause of the St. Louis city charter under which the noted "social evil law" is enforced.

The anthracite coal dealers of New York have decided to conduct the business on the same general plan as in 1873, making an average increase in the price of about ten cents per ton for the month of March.

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untroubled, and the probability is that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College

FIFTH AVENUE, (East End.)

SECOND TERM OF YEAR OPENS

MONDAY, February 2d.

Thorough instruction afforded, and a most Comfortable Home.

ttbs JAS. BLACK.

Duff's College.

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The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

For Circulars, write to

s C. P. DUFF & SONS.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.,

REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

UNTIL

February 1st,

In order to REDUCE STOCK preparatory to taking the

ANNUAL INVENTORY,

And in order to make room for

SPRING GOODS,

The ENTIRE STOCK on hand, embracing

Choice Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Jeans, &c &c.,

HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND FROM NOW

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st,

WILL BE OFFERED AT

GREATER REDUCTIONS

THAN EVER BEFORE.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Teutonia Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1871,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873.

CAPITAL STOCK		$125,000 00
WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO		200,000 00
1. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Allegheny county real estate	$ 87,530 50	
Accrued Interest on same	2,083 65	
Cash in Office and Bank	5,585 49	
Stock Notes, with two approved names	62,500 00	
Outstanding Premiums	3,154 86	
		$ 163,254 50
2. RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
Premiums	$ 29,553 81	
Interest Received and Accrued	9,111 54	
Balance December 31st, 1872	20,511 28	
		$ 59,176 63
3 DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses	$ 3,481 24	
Commissions Return Premiums and Reinsurance	5,979 81	
Salaries, Rent and all Other Expenses	6,461 08	
Dividend No. 1	5,000 00	
		$ 20,922 13
Balance		$ 38,254 50
Capital		125,000 00
Assets		163,254 50
4. LIABILITIES.		
Unadjusted and Unpaid Losses		$ 1,950 00
Outstanding Risks		2,255,410 11

ttbs HENRY J. EGGERS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

National Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY.

JANUARY 1, 1874.

Capital		$100,000 00
Capital Paid in		70,000 00
ASSETS.		
Mortgages (first lien)	$133,862 78	
Stockholders' Notes	30,000 00	
Cash in Bank and in Office	8,222 63	
Premiums in Course of Collection	6,583 68	
Interest Due and Unpaid	1,967 00	
		$180,626 09
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$ 61,023 81	
Interest	10,612 80	
Installment of Capital	20,000 00	
		$ 91,636 61
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Dividends	$ 23,000 00	
Losses Paid	18,155 08	
Commissions Paid to Agents and Brokers	5,718 24	
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	6,330 30	
Refitting Office	1,109 74	
Advertising, Salaries, Taxes and all other Expenses	8,429 92	
		$ 62,733 28
LIABILITIES.		
Balance on Mortgage (not yet payable)	$ 2,000 00	
Losses in Process of Adjustment (total amount)	4,100 14	
		$ 6,100 14
Outstanding Risks		$4,781,775 00

sttb JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

German American Ins. Co.,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, December 31st, 1873.

(Commenced Business June 2, 1873.)

Capital		$100,000 00
Assets		110,984 72
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$45,350 00	
Interest Accrued thereon	686 25	
Demand Notes (secured)	50,000 00	
Bank Stocks	3,502 50	
Cash in Bank and Office	9,413 46	
Premium in Course of Collection	1,575 51	
Office Furniture	447 00	
		$110,984 72
RECEIPTS.		
Premium	$ 9,782 78	
Interest	5,300 11	
		$ 15,082 89
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses	$ 20 00	
Commission, Return Premium and Re-insurance	1,021 34	
Expenses and Taxes	3,056 83	
		$ 4,098 17
		$ 10,984 72
Capital Stock		100,000 00
		$110,984 72
Losses Unadjusted		780 00
Amount of Risks in Force		$814,553 72

ttbs ROBERT ABEL, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE SOUTH SIDE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, (South,) January 1st, 1874.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Surplus	20,339 59
	$120,339 59
ASSETS.	
Demand Notes on Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	30,410 00
Interest Accrued Thereon	410 69
Cash in Bank and Office	31,600 01
Premiums in Course of Collection	7,115 34
Property of the Company	773 55
	$120,339 59
LIABILITIES.	
Losses not Adjusted	$ 1,950 00

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, report that they have examined the books and assets of the Insurance Company, and find the above statement to be correct.

JOHN O. BROWN,
JOHN NUSSER,
WM. D. WEST.

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

Chas. Abel & Co

MANUFACTURING

Perfumers,

Have on hand a Fine Assortment of

Perfumery, Fancy Boxes, &c.,

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE!

FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS MADE TO ORDER

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE,

305 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

DRY GOODS:

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

New Delaines,
New Tycoon Repps.

NEW ALPACAS!

All Seasonable Shades Just Received!

VERY CHEAP

Black and Colored Alpacas.
BLACK MOHAIRS.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE P. K.'S, Barred, Flowered and Bordered.
WHITE and COL'D SWISSES.
PLAIN and BARRED NAINSOOKS.
PLAIN and BARRED JACONETS.

ALL OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, CAREFULLY SELECTED,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Shawls! Scarfs!! Suits!!!

SEASONABLE GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Invite attention to the

Large Additions to Stock,

made during the past week, which will be found

UNSURPASSED

IN VARIETY,

And all at the extreme

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES AND STAPLE
NOTIONS of all kinds.

MILLINERY & SILK GOODS.

Wholesale Agents

FOR

Harmony Flannels & Fullerton Yarns.

Special Inducements

TO

Cash and Short Time Buyers.

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

TO *Cash Buyers* OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL

Bargains

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

Winter Stock.

PRICES LOW,
STYLES GOOD,
ASSORTMENT LARGE.

ALL GRADES.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING;

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PITTSBURGH, P

PROPOSALS.

Second Avenue Improvement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the GRADING, CURBING, AND MASONRY OF THE THIRD SECTION OF SECOND AVENUE, (from Hazelwood avenue to the Railroad Crossing near Glenwood,) will be received at the office of the Secretary of Second Avenue Commission, No 67 Grant street, Pittsburgh, until THURSDAY, January 29th, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon

Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen at the office of the Commission in Municipal Hall.

Bidders will be required to accompany their Proposals with Bonds as required by the city.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any or all bids should they see proper so to do.

WM. J. LEWIS,
J. D. SCULLY,
M. K. MOORHEAD,
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PETER CONNELLY,
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GEO. T. OLIVER, Secretary.

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ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,

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$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ttbs

DRY GOODS.

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FEDERAL STREET,

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Attractive Prices!

FOR

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

PRINTS, New and Dark Styles, only 6¼ cents.
PRINTS, Good Fast Colors, only 8 1 3 cents.
TOWELS, All Linen, only 8 1 3 cents.
MUSLINS, Extra Quality Bleached, only 12½ cents.
BLANKETS, HEAVY GRAY, worth $3 00 only $1 75 a pair.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins,
Gum Sheetings,
Linen Sheetings,
Twilled Sheetings,
Table Linens, Table Damask,
Pink, Buff and White Damask Cloths.
Pink, Turkey Red, Buff, Green, and White Napkins.
Tickings, all grades.
Check Shirting and Furniture Checks.
Cheviot Shirtings,
Linen Shirtings.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS

PRINTS and CHINTZES.

New and Desirable Goods,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

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Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIAL

BARGAINS!

Cheaper than Ever!

BUY NOW

As Goods Will Certainly Advance.

OUR STOCK IS STILL FULL AND COMPLETE.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT MARKED DOWN TO STILL LOWER PRICES TO CLOSE OUT.

CALL AND SEE

Our 12½c Dress Goods.
Our 15 c Dress Goods.
Our 18¾c Dress Goods.
Our 20 c Dress Goods.
Our 25 c Dress Goods.

All about one-half former prices; some Splendid Bargains among them.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

At 8c, Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c, Wide Sheeting Muslins.
At 12½c, Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 8c, Some of the Best Prints.
At 18¾c, Good Styles Tycoon Repps.
At 25c, Wide Merino Plaids.
At 50c, All-Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs.
Muffs, Muffs, Muffs, Muffs.
Boas, Boas, Boas, Boas.
Sets, Sets, Sets, Sets.

TO CLOSE OUT

At Very Low Prices.

A. W. ERWIN & Co

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

55 MARKET STREET.

JAMES GALLAGHER,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Has just received a large and well selected Stock of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,

Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. G. A. MUHLANBRING, who has been connected with this house for many years.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING &

NON-CONDUCTING CEMENT

FOR COVERING

STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES

IMPROVED & WARRANTED

W. C. CHILDS & CO. 133 WOOD ST.

MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET,

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GENT'S NECK TIES,
SCARFS AND BOAS.
COLLARS, CUFFS and WRISTBANDS.
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, &c., &c.
WHITE SHIRTS,
COLORED SHIRTS,
NEW PATTERN CHINTZ SHIRTS,
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c

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NEW HATS and BONNETS,
BONNET SHAPES, in Latest Styles,
TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, &c., &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS and EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RUFFLING, PLAITINGS,
RUCHINGS, &c., &c.
LISLE and KID GLOVES,
LAWN, LACE and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS.

ENTIRELY NEW

Jet and Gold Jewelry,

SLEEVE BUTTONS,
ORNAMENTS,
BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c.

NEW GOODS,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

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SOUTH SIDE

Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL - - $100,000.

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H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
E. KRIEG, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
A. J. RAPP, General Agent.

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F. Schutte,	R. Young,
G. A. Mundorff.	

Manufacturers' and Merchants'

Insurance Company,

87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - $250,000.

Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.

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JOHN W. CHALFANT.........Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY.........Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON.........General Agent.

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People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN E. PARKE.........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER.........Secretary.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Jr.........General Agent.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL.........$225,000.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, January 23, 1874.

There are no changes in the money market of this city entitled to any considerations worthy of mention.

The broker's seem pretty well supplied with money to lend, but they are all asking brokers' rates; funds for investment in small mortgages are seeking a market, the lenders feeling that real estate security is not likely to depreciate, and although there is not that opportunity for an advance in the price of their investments, as in the case of railroad and other bonds, that their interest will be promptly paid and the principal at maturity: from their experience in the doubtfulness of commercial paper; the liability of bank and other stocks to depreciate, they now seek mortgage in investments for permancy and reliability.

The real estate owner, knowing that property is not likely to depreciate in price when situated near a manufacturing center like this, and that he can readily renew a loan secured on such property, is not disposed to make any concessions in prices. All things, therefore, seem to favor a sustained price for real estate.

—The stock market continues active, encouraged by the belief that the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve will be legalized and the maximum volume of the currency be placed at $400,000,000, ex-Secretary Boutwell appearing as an advocate of such a scheme and a supporter of Mr. Merrimon's brilliant idea of resumption by inflation.

Mr. Boutwell in his speech in the Senate on the financial question, gave a full exposition of the principles which controlled his government of the Treasury Department—which was simply to do nothing and let matters take care of themselves, varied by an occasional attempt to head off the Wall street speculators who tried to control the gold market.

What will be the result of the currency fight in Congress it is hard to predict, for there is such a confusion of ideas that it is doubtful if they can bring order out of such chaos.

Capital we want in coin, as well as in everything else, since every particle of capital is a means of employing industry and of extending commerce; but *currency* we do not want, unless as capital, because every fraction of currency that is not capital is embarrassment, a debt to be paid, the effect of which is to clog industry and cripple commerce. "It is impossible," says Bastiat, "for society to render more services than it receives, and yet this is the chimera which is being pursued by means of the multiplication of coins, of paper money, etc. * * * You cannot reasonably think that if the quantity of corn, cloth, ships, hats and shoes remains the same, the share of each of us can be greater because we go to market with a greater number of real or fictitious money."

It were as sensible to cut our bank bills in halves and say we had doubled our wealth thereby as to call the country richer by new issues of irredeemable paper currency.

The New York *Post*, speaking of the stock market, says:

> The position of speculation may be summarized as follows: The leading stocks are strongly held, and those which pay dividends have the support of an investment demand. There has been a large rise from the extreme prices of the panic, and some stocks are nearly as high as before the panic, or the average prices for two years preceding, while others are not yet near up to that average. A good many stocks which were bought at the low prices of the panic have been sold for quick profits, and some have been bought back again, buyers, where the stocks are dividend paying, making calculations as to intrinsic values rather than whether the rise had been too great from the panic. Up to a certain point which has been passed within ten days, nearly every professional speculator in the street was in feeling a "bull." There is now a marked division, some being pronounced "bears," and disposed to follow their opinions by selling "short." From this time forth, therefore, the speculation will be more of a contest such as all speculations usually are, and before the panic were, and the market will depend on the relative strength of the parties to the contest, each of whom will derive all the assistance they can from Washington. Of course, such stocks as are intrinsically valuable will continue in demand by a certain class of investors until January dividends are entirely reinvested. This is about the situation, and every one can form an opinion for himself. Should there be inflation up to $400,000,000 of legal tenders, it would help the bulls. Should there be inflation beyond $400,000,000, as Mr. Kelley's bill provides for, the help would be so much greater.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 23, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
Western Union Teleg'h.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	76	76⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅝	41⅝	41¾	41⅝	41¾	41⅝
Adams Express	....	94¼	....	94¼	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	69	....	69	....	....
American Express	....	60¾	....	60¾	....	....
United States Express	....	68	....	68⅜	....	....
New York Central	104	103⅞	....	104	104¼	103⅞
Erie	47½	48	48⅜	48	....	48⅜
Michigan Central	....	85⅜	....	85	....	....
Michigan Southern	79⅜	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	80⅛	80⅝
Illinois Central	....	100	....	100	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	88⅜	....	88⅜	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	60⅜	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	....	60⅝
Do Preferred	....	....	72⅜	72⅝	....	72⅝
Rock Island	....	105	....	105	....	105
St. Paul	47⅝	47⅝	48	48	....	48⅜
Do Preferred	....	72	....	72	....	72⅜
Wabash	....	....	53⅝	54	54	54
Fort Wayne	....	91	....	91⅜	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Union Pacific	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	108	....	107	....	....
Harlem	....	125	....	125	....	125
C. C. and I. C.	31⅛	....	....	....	....	....

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
1881, coupons	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
5-20s, 1862	114½	114⅜	....
5-20s, 1864	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
5-20s, 1865	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5-20s, new	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
5-20s, 1867	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5-20s 1868	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
10-40s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
10-40s, coupons	114⅛	114	114
Currency 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
New 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee		80	80
Tennessee, new		79⅜	79⅜
South Carolina, April		15	15
South Carolina, July		....	10⅛
Missouri 6s		93⅜	92⅜

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 23, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather to-day has been exceedingly blustery, though not cold. The rivers are clear of ice, and are in fine boating order, and those who pay attention to the import column will observe that large amounts of freight are daily deposited on our wharves from the decks of the steamers plying on the Ohio and other waters.

Although we have again and again assured our readers that the volume of trade was on the increase, we again reiterate the fact, and renew the prediction that the opening spring trade will be one of the heaviest ever witnessed in this city.

With regard to the wheat market, it may be termed quiet, with prices unchanged. The arrivals, though on the increase, are not in excess of the demand, the mills taking all lots offered that come up to their standard.

There is a fair demand for oats, though prices show no quotable change. The same is true of corn, both ear and shelled. There is some movement in barley, though brewers are not as yet free buyers.

The grocery trade, with the exception of sugars, is reported fairly active. The late advance in green and roasted coffees is maintained.

The bacon and provision market is quiet and firm at quotations, and, as before remarked, the stocks all fully up to the demands of trade and of first class quality.

Butter still remains up in the figures, with a short supply of choice table brands. But as the arrivals are on the increase, we may look for more butter and lower prices ere long.

The flour market seems to be somewhat shaded, though we are not advised that there has been any diminution in prices.

Taken as a whole, the market is satisfactory both to sellers and buyers.

Below we give the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,310	Apples, bbls	236
Corn, sks	932	Wheat, sks	1,195
Barley, sks	2,210	Rye, sks	340
Oats, sks	1,108	Butter, pkgs	35
Bacon, pieces	4,959	Bacon, tierces	62
Potatoes, bush	1,350		

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—We quote as follows: $2 00, $3 00@4 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet at unchanged prices. Sales at 60@70c ₩ gallon.

ASHES—The demand is moderately active, with sales reported as follows: Soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 5c.

ALES—Sales are reported as follows: X $8 00 ₩ bbl; XX $9 50; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70 @22 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@ 04; hhds, 63 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Robert Younges' sparkling ale $3 ₩ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₩ doz.

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase and we look ere long for a more plentiful supply and lower prices. We quote choice roll at 37@38c; solid packed 22@25c; inferior 12@16c; inferior 12@16 ₩ lb.

BEANS—Choice white $2 00@2 50 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5⅛@6⅛c; fair to good green 7⅛@8⅛c; hurl, 9⅛a10c ₩ lb.

BORAX—Market quiet and prices unchanged at 25c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 ₩ doz; No 8, $3 50 ₩ doz; No 4 $3, ₩ dozen; No 5, $3 25 ₩ doz; carpet brooms $4 ₩ dozen; toy brooms and whisps, $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c ₩ dozen additional.

BEESWAX—We are reported a fair market with sales at 25@30c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices, and continue to quote as follows: Hams, extra suga cured, ₩ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 16c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 8¼c; bacon rib sides, ₩ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides ₩ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₩ lb; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; prime leaf do in half barrels, ₩ lb, 10¾c; prime leaf do in buckets, ₩ lb 11¼c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb, 10¼c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10¾c ₩ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11¼c ₩ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 11¾c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 21½c; ham sausage, 10c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans per doz at $1 60; ½ do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 00; 5 lb cans $21 ₩ dozen.

CHEESE—Market firm, with sales in a jobbing way 15@15½c for prime Ohio Factory; New York Goshen 15@16c ₩ lb; Young America 18c; Nutmeg 17c; Ohio Switzer 16@18c.

CARBON OIL—We advance our figures a shade and now report f. o. b., at works at 12c ₩ gallon, with the usual advance from stores on small lots

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $30 ₩ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ₩ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit $11½c; ginger snaps, 11½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phoenix $2 00@1 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 60; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00 @3 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand active, apples being held at at 8¾@9c ₩ lb; peaches, halves at 12@13c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6@6¼c.

EGGS—Market fully supplied; sales of strictly fresh at 24@25c ₩ doz; pickled 15@18c.

FISH—Sales are made as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackral $35; No. 1 messdo, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $28; No. 1 shore mackrel, $23; extra No 1 bay mackrel, $19; No. 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14; large No. 3 mackrel, $12 50; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $7@7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ₩ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₩ box; No. 1 35c ₩ box.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ₩ lb; No 2 C, 40@73c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—The market is reported rather dull, the following being the ruling figures: Spring wheat flours $7 25@ 75 ₩ bbl; red winters $8 25@8 50; white $9 10. St Louis. $9 2@9 50; Kentucky white wheat, $8 50; Ohio and Indiana, $8 00; Minnesota, $7 50; Wisconsin, $7 00; Rye flour, $5 50.

GROCERIES—The late advance in green and roasted coffees is fully maintained. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Green, choice 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 41c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 36c; in bulk, 35½c; Java 43c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 60c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan 55c@$1 00 ₩ lb; Oolong 25@85c ₩ lb; fancy $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchon 25@85c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10⅛c; Standard B 10⅜c; Standard A 10⅝c; standard hards 11¼c.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

Syrup—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amer 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

GRAIN—As above remarked, the wheat market is quiet and unchanged in prices, the ruling rates being as follows: Prime red, $1 60@1 64; choice white, $1 70@1 75; good amber, $1 73. Oats—there is a good demand and prices are firm and unchanged at 53@55c, as to quality. Corn—ear is in fair receipt and sales made at 70@72; new shelled held at 72@ 75c; old, 78@80c. Rye is held at 95c@$1 00. Barley ranges from $1 55 to $1 60, as to quality.

HONEY—Choice clover, 40c per lb; buckwheat 30@33c.

HOMINY—Sales are reported at $4 50@5 25 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—Sales as follows: 1873's, 48@50c ₩ lb; 1870's, 35@40c; 1871's, 15@19c.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf at $18@25; wagon, $20@24. Straw $13 per ton.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c ₩ gallon; fall 73c.

ONIONS—Sales in a regular way $5 00@7 00 per bbl.

PAES—$1 65@1 75 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@14c ₩ lb; turkeys 14@16c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows quoted at $1 20@1 25 ₩ bushel in a jobbing way, and $1 12@1 15 on track.

SALT—By the car load $1 60 ₩ bbl; in a jobbing way $1 85 ₩ bbl.

RAGS—2¾@3c ₩ lb, as to quality.

SEEDS—There is some inquiry for both clover and timothy seeds, and the former may be quoted at $5 25@6 00 ₩ bushel, and the latter at $3 50@ 3 75; flax seed $1 85@1 90 ₩ bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6¾@7c.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 03@1 05 ₩ gallon.

WOOL—There is still considerable inquiry and the market is firm, although prices remain about as last quoted; pulled 37@42c, fleece 45@50c as to quality and condition. Dealers report that what little is left in first hands is held away above the market.

GAME—Squirrels $1 75@2 00 ₩ doz; rabbits $1 50@ 2 00 ₩ doz; venison, saddles ₩ lb 15c, whole deer 7@10c; quail $1 50 ₩ doz; pheasants $3 00@3 50 ₩ doz; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ₩ doz; wild turkeys $1 50@3 00 each; turkeys 12@15c ₩ lb; chickens 10@12½c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 24, 1874.

REMARKS—The market in the oil regions ruled very firm, and dealers were considerably excited, the advance during the past twenty-four hours being 22½c per barrel. The advance since the first of the month 50a62½c per barrel. Even at the advance holders were indifferent about selling, many of them holding at still higher prices. The good time is drawing near.

CRUDE.

Firmness and activity were the ruling features of the market. An advance of 22a25c per barrel in twenty-four hours may be termed a big thing. The following sales were reported at

PARKERS.

1,000 barrels United	$1 45
1,000 barrels United	1 47½
1,000 barrels United	1 50
1,000 barrels United	1 52½
1,000 barrels Union	1 55
1,000 barrels Union	1 57½
1,000 barrels Union	1 62½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly firm, with an increased inquiry. Sales were reported free on cars at works 12c.

Philadelphia—Market firm at 14a14¼c; February 14¼a14½c; March 14¾c; April 15c.

New York—Market firm; spot 14⅜a14½c; February 14½c; last half March 14¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 23.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum market continued very much excited during the entire day, and closed very firm at 10c advance from previous day's quotations. On upper road the market was irregular, January lots sold at $1 65 and round lots at $1 70a1 75, and closed very firm. Market at Parker was excited, United being quoted at $1 50a1 52½ at the close, and Union being quoted at $1 60a1 62½ bid, but no sellers. Home refined marked 7½c in bulk and 12½c in barrels. Sales:

250 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 65
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 70
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 72½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 75
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 60
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United	1 45
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United	1 47½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United	1 50
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United	1 52½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 55
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union	1 57½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union	1 68½

NEW YORK, January 23—Closing 22.—Market strong, with more liberal dealings. Crude in bulk 6¾c; reported 3,000 bbls sold at this price. Refined 14⅜a14½c; sales 5,000 bbls February at 14½c, closing at about 14½c; 5,000 bbls, last half of March, 14¾c. Cases firm at 19c. Naptha 8½c. Philadelphia—Market unsettled and in sellers' favor; prices about nominal.

OIL CITY, January 23.—Market unsettled and nothing doing; nominally $1 50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 23.—Market firmer at $1 30a1 35.

TIDIOUTE, January 23.—Market firm and held at high figures, no one selling. Can't possibly quote.

TITUSVILLE, January 23.—Market not fairly opened yet; oil offered at $1 65, but no buyers.

PARKER'S, January 23.—Market firm; United $1 50; Union $1 60.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23—Market firm; S. W. 14a14¼c; crude 5½c; cases 18¾a19c; sales none; futures: February 14¼a14½c; March 14¾c; April 15c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Star O W	80
T M Perry	D Bly & Co's O W	80
Stevenson	Radiant O W	475
Stevenson	Radiant O W	700
Fisher Bros	Penn O W	388
Abrams	Nonpareil O W	234
Stevenson	Eagle O W	460
Stevenson	Central O W	654
Fisher Bros	Central O. W	228
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	612
Fisher Bros	Beggs, L & Co	160
Baum & G	Beggs, L & Co	80
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	1,180
Duncan	American O W	226

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Star O W	80	Central O W	882
D Bly & Co's O W	80	Citizens O W	612
Radiant O W	1,175	Beggs, L & Co	240
Penn O W	388	Brilliant O W	1,180
Nonpareil O W	234	American O W	226
Eagle O W	460		
Total			5,759

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Shippers.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring & King	Waring, K & Co, Phila	667

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 24, 1874.

The market for pig iron has been fairly active during the week, and firm at prices quoted in last report, but the volume of business has not been so large as might have been expected.

The price may be fairly quoted at $31 00 ₩ ton 4 months for best Gray forge irons, with $32 to $35 for foundry, and $28 50 to $30 for inferior grades.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.	
1,500 tons Gray Forge	$31 00—4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	31 00—4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	31 00—4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge	31 00—4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	31 50—4 mos
100 tons Neutral	30 00—4 mos
100 tons Neutral	31 00—4 mos
50 tons No, 1 Foundry	37 50—4 mos
40 tons Mottled	30 00—4 mos
30 tons Foundry	33 00—4 mos
450 tons Gray Forge mill iron	30 00—4 mos
350 tons Gray Forge mill iron	28 25—cash
EASTERN COKE.	
200 tons cold short	$27 75—4 mos
ANTHRACITE.	
200 tons mottled	$28 00—6 mos
100 tons close Gray mottled	30 00—4 mos
30 tons Gray Forge	29 50—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—4 mos
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.	
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	30 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	21	Loomis & Co, m	2
J W. Porter, m	8	Brown & Co, m	1
J Reamer, m	5	Caughey & H, m	1
Chess Smythe, m	3		
Total			41

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Kloman, C & Bros, m	2
Lewis, O & P, m	7		
Total			10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	15	McKnight, D & Co	6
Pitts Bolt Co, o	1	Zug & Co, o	2
Total			24

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
L Peterson, m	2	Graff, B & Co, m	12
Painter & Sons, m	9	Jones & Laughlins, m	9
Lewis, O & P, m	8	W Pierce, m	1
Marshall & Co, m	10		
Total			51

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	6	McKnight, P & Co, m	2
McIntosh, H & Co, m	5		
Total			13

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Cotton dull and prices have declined at 15¾c. Wheat dull and prices drooping at $1 45a1 55. Corn dull and prices a shade lower at 60a62c. Oats quiet and weak at 43a50c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 92a93c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; spring $1 35; fall $1 54. Coffee—demand fair and prices advanced; Rio 30a33c. Oils unchanged. Eggs dull but unchanged. Butter—demand fair and market firm. Cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork firm at $15 50. Lard quiet and firm; steam 8⅞a9c; kettle 9¼a9½c. Bulk meats strong and active for speculative demand; shoulders quiet at 6¼a6½c. Bulk sides—clear rib, sales at 7⅞a7½c cash, 8½c seller March, 8¼c buyer March. April held higher; at the close the sales aggregate over 1,000,000 pounds; clear 8a8⅜c. Bacon scarce and firm at 7⅞a7½a8¾a8⅞a8⅞c. Hogs quiet and steady; light shipping $5 10a5 35; heavy $5 45a5 60.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, January 23.—Cattle—Receipts 357 head; total for the week 8,177. Market flat, not sufficient sales to establish prices; about thirty cars will be held over until next week.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 400 head; total for the week, 25,800. Market closed heavy at yesterday's prices; there will be about fifteen car loads held over until next week; the balance will be shipped East in first hands.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,300 head; total for the week, 11,200, against 12,600 for the same time last week. Market slow but firm; Yorkers, $5 25a5 62½; heavy hogs, $5 75a6 00; but few good hogs offered; in light the stock is abundant.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, January 23.—Cattle—Market opened with a full attendance and dealers asked an advance, but it was only when a reduction of ½c was made that sales could be effected; average quality about same as last week; receipts 419 cars, against 291 last week; best herd in market Ohio steers, averaging 1,653 lbs, $7 25.

Sheep—Receipts nearly double that that of last week. Market fully ½c off on all grades with a downward tendency; quality about same as last week; common to fair $4 50a5 50; fair to good $5 25 a6 75; extra $6 87; lambs—but few received.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅜.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1874.

MONEY very easy at 3a4 per cent. Imports of dry goods for the week $2,291,642. Customs receipts $405,000.

STERLING, rather weak at $4 83⅜ for sixty days, and $4 86⅛ for sight.

GOLD closed at 111⅜, after selling at 111⅜a111⅝. Carrying rates were 5a6. Treasury disbursements $143,000. Clearings, $44,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS quiet and firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅜	5-20's, '68	117⅜
5-20's, '64	116⅛	New 5's	112⅜
5-20's, '65	117⅜	10-40's	114
5-20's, '65, new	116⅜	Currency 6's	114⅞
5-20's, '67	117⅜		

STATE BONDS quiet.

Missouri	92⅜	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	80	North Carolina, new	18
Tennessee, new	79⅜	North Carolina, old	28⅛
Virginia, new	47		

STOCKS dull and weak in the forenoon. Late in the day the market was buoyant on the settlement of the Lake Shore Railway with the Union Trust Company, and prices advanced ⅜ to 1⅜ per cent., with Lake Shore leading the list, and Western Union, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail the next in point of interest. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 97,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Western Union, 21,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Pacific Mail, and 25,000 Lake Shore.

Canton	71	Do preferred	72⅜
W. U. Tel. Co	76⅛	Toledo & Wabash	54
Quicksilver	27	Do preferred	70
Adams Express Co.	94	Ft. Wayne	91⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.	69⅜	Terre Haute	12⅜
American Express	60⅜	Do preferred	31
United States	68⅜	Chicago & Alton	107
Pacific Mail	41⅝	Do preferred	110
N. Y. Central	103⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	34⅛
Erie	48⅜	Cleve., Col. & I. C.	76⅛
Do preferred	71	Burlington & Quincy	104⅜
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	80⅜
Do preferred	118	Panama	114⅜
Michigan Central	85	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh	88⅜	Western	85⅜
Northwest	60⅜	Central Pacific bonds	95⅞
Do preferred	72⅜	Hartford & Erie	2⅜
Rock Island	105	Del. & Lack	101⅜
New Jersey Central	99⅜	Union Pacific	35⅛
St. Paul	48⅜	Bankers' bills	$4 84⅜

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 23, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; sales of choice extra spring, cash, $6 12.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and market firm; No. 1 spring Chicago $1 24⅜; northwest $1 25; No 2 do $1 23⅜ spot, $1 23⅜ seller February, $1 27 seller March; No 3 do $1 17⅜; rejected $1 12a1 12⅜. Corn in fair demand at lower rates: No 2 mixed, 57⅜c spot, 57⅜c bid seller February, 59c seller March, 65c bid seller May; new No 2, 51c; rejected old 52⅜a53c; new 49a 50c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2, 41⅛c cash, 41⅜c seller February; rejected 37⅜a38c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 fresh 79c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; fall No. 2, $1 58a1 60; No 3, $1 35a1 39. Seeds quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and weak at $6 10a6 20.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices have declined, closing a shade easier at $14 25 cash, $14 35 seller February, and $14 80 seller March. Lard—demand active and prices advanced at 9.05a9.10c seller February, 9.40c seller March. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5⅜c; short rib middles 7⅛c; short clear middles 7⅜c. Green meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 95⅛c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton dull and lower; middling upland 16⅛c; futures closed easy; sales of 39,000 bales; January 15 3-16c; February 15 9-32a 15 5-16c; March 15 13-16a15 27-32c. Flour heavy; superfine Western and State $5 60a6 10; common to good $6 40a6 80; good to choice $6 85a7 25; white wheat extra $7 25a7 85. Rye flour steady at $4 75a 5 90. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky lower at 99c. Wheat moderately active; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 58a1 60; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 61a1 62; Iowa spring $1 55⅜a1 60; Minnesota spring $1 59a1 62; No 1 Iowa $1 65. Rye firm; western and State $1 06a1 10. Barley scarce and firm; common Canada afloat at $1 19. Malt quiet and firm; to arrive $2 00. Corn dull and lower; new western mixed afloat 78a87c; new white 90c; old do 91c; old western mixed afloat 94c. Oats more active and firmer; mixed western 58⅜a60c; white western 60c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee in brisk demand and advancing. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses in brisk demand; Porto Rico 40c; New Orleans 68a72c. Rice quiet. Petroleum active and easier. Eggs heavy; Canada and Western 23a25c. Turpentine quiet at 48c. Provisions quiet and nominal; new mess $15 75a16 00; prime mess $14; extra prime $13 75. Beef quiet; plain mess $8a11; extra $11 50a13 50. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; pickled hams 13⅜a11c; middles firmer; long clear 8⅜c; short clear 8⅜c; long clear, February, 8⅜c; long and short clear, January and February, 8⅜a8⅜c. Lard steadier; prime steam, spot in January, 9 7-16c; February, 9⅜c; March, 9 7-16c; April, 9⅜c. Butter—western 25a35c. Cheese firmer at 9⅛a15c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Flour dull; treble $7 00a7 50; family $7 75a9 00. Corn scarce; white 78a79c; yellow 80c. Oats quiet at 58c. Bran dull at $1 10. Hay dull; prime $22; choice $23. Pork dull at $16 25. Dry salt meats—none in first hands. Bacon firm, but only in job demand, at 8⅜a9⅜a9⅜c. Hams dull at 12c. Lard scarce and in demand; tierce 9a9⅜c; keg 10c. Sugar dull at yesterday's prices. Molasses—supply light and demand good; low fair 55c; prime 63c; strictly prime 65c. Whisky in light supply; Louisiana 99c; Cincinnati $1 03. Coffee 24a28⅜c. Cornmeal dull at $3 62.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Wool strong with improved demand and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56⅜a58c; extra 55a57c; medium 55a57c; coarse 50a52c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 50a 53c; medium 53a55c; coarse 50a52c. Combing, washed 62⅜a65c; combing unwashed 42⅜a45c; Canada combing 63a65c; fine unwashed 35a37c; coarse and medium washed 36a38c; tub washed 54a57⅜c. Extra and merino pulled 45a50c; No 1 and superfine pulled 45a50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Business is generally quiet to-day with agents and jobbers alike. Market for cotton goods steady and strong. Medium and white ground prints selling fairly from first hands. Cotton shirting stripes held at 9⅜c. Lancaster cambrics opened at 13⅜c, and Oriental percales at 19c. Cottonades in fair request. Worsted coatings and fine cassimeres improving.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—Cotton dull and prices have declined at 12⅜a12⅞c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—market steady with a moderate demand at 70c. Oats—market steady with a moderate demand at 57⅜a60c. Coffee—demand good at full prices at 29 a32c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Provisions—demand good at full prices. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6⅜c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 26; No 2 do, $1 24, seller February $1 24⅜, seller March $1 27⅜. Oats quiet and weak; No 2, 41c. Corn irregular; No 2 mixed 58c. Rye dull and market unsettled at 76c. Barley steady, with moderate demand; No 2, $1 55.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1 59; No. 3 do $1 47a1 48; amber Michigan $1 47 seller February. Corn dull and prices declining; high mixed, cash and seller January and February 66c; new 63⅜c, seller February 63⅜c; low mixed new 62c; no grade 60⅜c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Flour quiet, weak and unchanged. Wheat very weak at $1 60a1 65. Rye 96c. Corn in good demand; old scarce; new 80a83c. Oats dull; State and Western 57a 60c. Petroleum has an advancing tendency; refined 13⅜c; crude 10⅜c. Whisky scarce at $1 01.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Ohio and Indiana $1 60a1 70; western spring $1 55a1 58. Corn dull and lower; mixed western 84c. Oats weak; western 58c. Rye weak at 98ca$1 00. Provisions strong and unchanged. Whisky $1 01.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Swine—To-day's receipts 1,250 head, making 17,050 for four days, against 2,090 for same time last week. Nothing doing in live; dressed weaker and slow; sales at $6 87a7 75 for city, and $6 50a7 00 for western.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 23.—Wheat quiet but steady; No 1 red held at $1 58; No 2 do $1 48. Corn firmer at 66c for new; for old mixed 70a71c. Oats quiet at 51c for white; 50c for No 1 State; 48c for No 2 do. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 23.—Cotton dull and market unsettled; ordinary, 10⅜c; good ordinary, 1ga13⅜c; low middling, 14⅜a14⅜c; middling, 15⅜a15⅜c. Flour quiet and unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Pereire	January 24	France.
Adriatic	January 24	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	January 24	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	January 24	Glasgow.
Elysia	January 24	Liverpool.
Greece	January 24	Liverpool.
Castalia	January 27	Liverpool.
Java	January 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.
Celtic	January 31	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 31	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Marathon	January 24	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	January 25	Liverpool.
Parthia	January 31	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Neuderland	January 23	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR† Ft.	In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cairo	24	8	†2	3	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	28	10	†4	3	S. W.	Fair.
Davenport	7	10	—0	5	N. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	4	0	†0	4	Calm.	Fair.
Leavenworth	0	1	—0	8	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	10	7	†0	4	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	13	4	†1	2	N. W.	Clear.
New Orleans	6	0	....	....	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	13	6	†0	5	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	15	4	....	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	8	5	†2	0	S. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	31	0	....	....	N.	Clear.

DANIEL O'LEARY,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 23, 1874.

River falling, with about nine feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 39 degrees at 5 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 23, 1874.

River nine feet and stationary. Weather cold.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 23, 1874.

Cloudy and windy. River twenty-one feet and seven inches and rising. Departed—J. E. Rankin, for Parkersburg, 9 A. M.; Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Juniata, for Cincinnati, 5 P. M.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—River rising slowly, with twelve feet scant on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Branchford, from Upper Cumberland. Departed—Lawrence, Cincinnati.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Jas. E. Rankin	Cutler	Matamoras.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Messenger	M. A. Cox	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA—Thirteen feet two inches, falling.

THE marks last evening indicated thirteen feet two inches and falling slowly. The weather turned cold. Trade on the landing was moderately active.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Russell, is en route for this city with a big trip.

THE fine steamer Messenger, Capt. M. A. Cox, left for St. Louis with an excellent trip.

THE Allegheny was rising at Oil City yesterday, with eight feet nine inches in the channel.

THE powerful towboat Fearless and barges are receiving for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The Rover will follow the Fearless.

THREE of the seven barges of coal lost by collision with the Newport bridge pier, the other day, were intended for Macklin, of Frankfort, Ky.

THE U. S. Marshal at New Orleans has again advertised the iron steamer John T. Moore for sale on the 29th, at the suit of Amanda M. F. Simonds, administratrix.

THE St. Bernard Coal Company last week completed a dump on the Tennessee river at the point where the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad crosses that stream.

THE fine steamer Exchange, Capt. S. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and way points. This boat has the best of accommodations and careful and attentive officers.

THE steamers Nashville and Cherokee are at Little Rock, and the Kittie Hegler is below Pine Bluff, all laid up for want of water. There is but sixteen inches in the channel above Little Rock.

MESSRS. FAIRMAN & HENDERSON are in receipt of a telegram from Capt. Russell, stating that the steamer R. W. Skillinger will arrive to-morrow afternoon, and will return to Cincinnati on Tuesday, positively. See advertisement.

THE Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: The wharf is in a most miserable condition. The six inches of mud left by the late rise is still there, and the late rains have loosened it up, and the whole landing presents the appearance of a vast mortar bed.

THE coal boat and barge belonging to the Grand Lake Coal Company, left sometime ago on the head of Crows Island, by the steamer Blue Lodge, have been saved; the coal boat grounded at the same time on Beaver bar has proven a total loss.

MADISON, January 20.—Charles Phillips, first engineer of the steamer Gen. Lytle, died here at five o'clock this afternoon. The deceased was a son of Capt. Tom Phillips, who has for a long time been identified with the Mail line as a pilot. The fatal sickness was an attack of typhoid fever.

THE following are the additional coal departures since our last:

For Cincinnati—Lake Erie No. 3, 10 barges, 115,000 bushels coal.

For Louisville—Fred. Wilson No. 2, 6 coalboats and 4 barges, 170,000 bushels; Samson No. 2, 1 coalboat, 9 barges and 3 fuel boats, 148,000 bushels.

THE Vicksburg "Herald" of the 19th says: "From a private letter, received yesterday, we learn that on Friday last Mr. Stanley Ryland was stricken by something resembling paralysis while writing at his desk, at the St. James Hotel, St. Louis, and was at that writing lying speechless and probably on his death-bed Mr. Ed. Ryland was also confined to his bed by a severe illness. The Messrs. Ryland have many friends in this city who, with us, will regret to learn of their sad afflictions."

THE St. Louis "Globe," of Tuesday, says: "Rates are firm at 75c per barrel flour, and 40c per 100 pounds for heavy freight. Captain H. E. Bixby came up from the Barracks yesterday, and informs us that the City of Alton was released from the bar and is now safely moored at the shore above the bar, where she will remain until there is a rise in the river sufficient for her to go out on. Mr. Frank McGarahan, who has been ill for some time with typhoid fever, at the Sisters' Hospital, we are glad to state, is rapidly convalescing. As soon as he is sufficiently recovered to travel he proposes visiting his friends in Ohio for a while."

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati "Gazette" says: John Gray, a Cincinnati and New Orleans pilot died suddenly at his residence, 297 West Seventh street, at one o'clock yesterday morning of congestion of the brain, aged 60 years. He spent last Sunday afternoon in the pilot's room, apparently in usual health. The same evening after his return home, he did not feel well, and received a prescription from his physician. His symtoms presented on appearance of danger till Monday evning, and at one o'clock in the morning he died. Mr. Gray, commenced his career on the river as a flatboatman in 1834. In 1846 he went pilot on the steamer Savannah. He was pilot on the Black Hawk, Commodore Porter's flag ship, during the war, and was still on her when she was burned and exploded at Mound City. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

A NEW ORLEANS paper of Sunday says: "Business on the levee yesterday, considering the dullness of the previous days of the week, was a little beyond our expectation. There were not as many departures by one-half to that of the previous Saturday, and those getting off, with few exception, had fair trips. The shipment of freight for the West has been extremely dull for some time past. We noticed but a few sugar buyers on the landing during the week, and but very small engagements. Packets for Cincinnati and St. Louis during the past week have left with rather light trips; and it was not because the freight was not here, but quite to the contrary, as we have stored under our sugar-sheds and warehouses an abundance of the sweets of life, and it only requires purchasers to move it. Will not our numerous Western buyers come forth? We feel sanguine that all who may come can be accommodated, from a hogshead of sugar down to a quarter barrel of molasses.

THE St. Louis "Globe" of the 19th says: The account of the race between the Boreas and Rosalie, published in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is pretty correct, except that there was no agreement between Captains Fithian and Cameron to run for the days, and the natural feeling of the writer shows itself when he states that the Boreas was the faster of the two boats. She was not. The difference was in the two captains. Fithian was cool and determined; Cameron was excitable, and feared a disaster might occur and he would be blamed for it. To prove our assertion we will give a short account of a race between the boats that took place shortly after the above mentioned. Captain J. T. Burdeau (now the agent of the Mount Vernon Transportation Company at New Orleans) succeeded Capt. Cameron in the command of the Rosalie, he having been clerk on her previously, and he determined to beat the Boreas. The pilots of the last named boat, Burk and Robards, would always crowd the Rosalie back when she attempted to pass her. This Burdeau attempted to put a stop to, and, in his own peculiar language, said "that he would learn them that a new cap'in was on this boat if they attempted to run across his bow." A few minutes after four o'clock P. M., the Boreas left, and the Rosalie, red hot, started after her. The Boreas took the short cut up the Illinois side of the bar, the Rosalie having to take the Missouri shore, and was gaining rapidly on her, and would, no doubt, have passed her before getting to Bissel's Point, when the Boreas changed her course to head her off. Burdeau ordered the mate to clear the spars from the rest, and lower the jackstaff, and told the pilot to give her the hard end if she crossed the bow. On she came, and was dropping in ahead about half a length when Burdeau ordered the pilot to "hold her steady, and tell the engineer to crack it to her." Sure enough, up she went into the Boreas, striking her just aft of the wheel, tearing off her afterguard, and turning her bow down stream. Maybe there was not some tall cursing on the Boreas, but the Rosalie never stopped, and that was the last race between them where any locking or shenanagan was practiced. The Boreas was afterwards purchased by the same company that owned the Rosalie, and did good service for them. To wind up, the Aramanth never blew up, or was not burned, but was sunk near the mouth of the Illinois by collision with the Archer.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Arbuckles & Co, 30 doz brooms; C Thorn & Co, 38 sks rags; Flint Glass Co, 17 glass; J W Meek, 10 casescoffins; R Strain, 1 s m wagon; J F Hagan, 19 bales hay; W P Townsend, lot rivets and wire; G F Carey, 1 car scrap iron; Jas Callery, lot hides, pelts, &c; A French, 4 s pkgs; Jas A Reed, 4 kegs nails; Weisbbrood & T, 12 bbls apples; J Battenfelder, 5 bbls flour, 10 sks corn meal; W A Bartley, 3 bbls c meal; Loh & Cooley, 20 bbls apples, 2 do nuts, 3 kgs a butter; W H Graff & Co, 14 do; Tate, M & T, lot pumps, &c; Shipton & Wallace, 123 sks oats; Schomaker & Co, 17 bbls rye flour, 200 bbls flour; Braden, P & Co, 8 bxs cheese; England & B, 80 bxs horseshoe nails; J P Dean, 1 bx hardware; Haworth & D, 30 bxs soap; Barr & Son, 2 bbls crackers; M B Cochran, 5 barrels hardware; F H Seghmyer, 100 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 bbls flour; Garner & M, 100 bbls flour; M Meek, 66 bales hay; J W Farley, 74 bales hay; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour; W J Meek, 158 sks rye, 18 sks barley; W Culp, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls and 400 sks flour; Delker & F, barrels spirits; J Henderson & Bro, 3 bbls spirits; J C Miller, 1 crate chromos; S Ewart & Co, 1 case tobacco; J Keeling, 35 cases lard; H Hamberger, 2 bbls whisky; Park & Co, lot old copper; M Seibert, 100 sks flour, 10 bbls do; Gotwood & McD, lot sundries; W & D Renehart, 1 cad tobacco; D McMillen, 6 bbls flour; McCracken & Bros, 1 bbl eggs, Voigt, M & Co, 2 bbls butter, 15 do onions; Head, C & Co, 6 bbls apples, 2 kegs lard, 3 bbls poultry, 80 bxs peas; Wm Flaeus & Son, 40 hides; McCullough & Co, 1 bx mdse; Miles & Co, 1 car lime; T H Baker, 1 bbl tobacco; Cooper & Co, 10 cases do; J A Graff, 19 tubs do; H Beadle, Son & Co, 12 bbls eggs, 1 do onions, 1 bx butternuts, 2 cases butter, 9 bbls apples; Hare & Bro, lot hubs, shafts, spokes, felloes, &c; Lyle & Bro, 18 bdls felloes; Klever, L & Co, 167 bdls handles; F Kober, 1 car staves and headings; Scolve & Co, 51 sks to steel, 20 do; H F Burk 2 bx mdse; Kiser & Co, 5 bbls spirits; R E Sellers & Co, 2 bbls mese; William McCnlly 1 bg g ware; Thomas Barns, 1 iron safe.

PER ELEVATOR Marshall K & Co, 4 cars wheat; W D Kountz, 2 car corn; McHenry & Hood, 1 c corn J Rhodss, 1 car barley; Scott & Gisal, 1 car mdse; George Oler, 1 car barley, M Weil & Co, 4 car barley; W F Meek, 2 cars rye; A Myers, 1 car oats; Young & Booth. 1 car barley; Hitchcock McC & Co, 2 cars corn.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

F W Jenkins & Bro, 800 sks flour; Roedelheim, Bing & Co. 10 bbls whisky; L G Graff & Co, 1 car baled hay; A E McCann, 40 sks flour, 2 bbls do; Schomaker & Co, 35 bbls molasses, 100 bbls flour; Val Ludwig, 1 car flour and m feed; McHenry & Hood, 53 sks barley, 146 sks oats, 5 sks wheat, 8 sks rye, 74 sks cats; Kerr & Klein, 34 bbls whisky, 29½ do, 1 jug in bbl; J G Lawer & Bro, 48 bdls h racks; A B Mills, 50 bbls bungs; E Robecaste, 10 bbls flour, 40 sks do; J A Renshaw, 50 bbls do; Jas M Peet, 48 sks feed, lot of bulk feed; Jas Wood, 1 car staves; G Wettach & Co, 87 b hides; Walker, C & Co, 19 tcs hams; W Wallace, 70 bbls cement; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour; Delker & T, 5 cbls whisky; A Riley, 20 sks flour, 5 bbls do; T C Jenkins, 100 do; W Sumner & Co, 6 bxs s mach; H Rea, jr, 2 cars pressed hay; W B Hays & Son, 642 pcs g hides; D McMillan & Co, 9 bbls d apples; Loh & C, 6 bbls g do; F Sellers & Co, 106 tcs shoulders, 75 bxs candles, 50 tcs s p hams; B C & J H Sawyer, 20 bxs candles, 25 hf do; J P Hanna, 1,195 shoulders; J M Sichel & Co, 5 cases tobacco; M Henry & H, 1 car e corn; Reese, O & Co, 1 tc hams, 5 do lard, 5 do tallow, 5 do b bacon, 5 hhds do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

S & W H Martin, 1 car lumber; South Pgh P M Co, 1 do do; Evans, Sell & Co, 1 do lime; J H Morrison, 6 bdls frames; Pickersgill & Co, 2 do do; H Riddle, Son & Co, 3 tubs butter; F Pollard, 3 bx s cases; Lindsay, S & Co, 3 do brushes; P P M Co, 49 bdls paper; H J McCracken, 269 sks oats; Jos Fleming, 3 bxs corn, 1 keg do; A Seavy, 2 cosks wine; H Rea, Jr, 1 bbl, 1 keg; Head, C & Co, 19 bbls apples; Johnson & Co, 25 cases matches; Reymer & Bro, 30 do do; Carter Bros &o, 25 do do; Arbuckles & Co, 25 do do; J Henderson & Co, 20 do do; P Duff, 9 bbls d corn; J Matthews, 2 do flour; H H Collins, 300 s pipes; C P Markle, 300 bdls paper; Loh & C, 17 bbls apples; W H Devore, 1 car lumber; McBane & A, 133 bags corn; Knox & O, 38 butts tobacco; J R Hunter, 10 bbls lard; W Hasiage, 25 bxs candies; Arbuckles & Co, 100 do; Watt, L & Co, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do; Ed Fox, 13 bbls beans.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co, 2 cars limestone; Shoenberger, Blair & Co, 8 do; Star Fire Brick Co, 1 do fire brick; Arbuckles & Co. 1 do wooden ware; Star Fire Brick Co, 1 do clay; Mullen & Maloney, 1 do trimmings; Union Planing Mills, 1 do lumber; C M Maxwell, 1 do apples; Miners, Balls & Parkins, 3 do fire brick; Chaut Lake Ice Co, 1 do ice; Livingston Bros, 5 do oil; Marden Oxnard, 1 do; People's Ins Co, 3 do benzine; Pitts Acid Works, 1 do p acid; Scott & Gisal, 1 do oats; Cleveland Rolling mill, 2 do fire brick.

Coal Received per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
A V R R	9	Sable Coal Co	24
T T Kennedy	2		
Total			35

WHO KILLED THEM?
ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St. Pittsburgh.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.
CAPITAL........$200,000
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
Directors.
J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs, M. D., C. Deitrich, Thomas Jones, Jr., Danl. Daub, Jas. A. Thompson, Wm. Rowbottom, Gus. Langenheim, Isaac Stewart, Esq.

CITY BANK,
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL........$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Dominick Ihmsen, Theo. H. Tack, Thomas Rourke, Terrence Campbell, Patrick Kane, James Phelan, James Callery, H. A. Freyvogle, Thomas Barnes, J. S. Adams, Charles Magnus, R. J. Grace, P. La Goullon.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. Drafts drawn on all the leading cities of Europe.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Execute orders for
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
Allow 4 per cent. interest on DEPOSITS and transact a general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

W. H. LOYD........WILSON LOYD
W. H. Loyd & Co.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 South Third St., Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

ROOFING:

ROOFING!
Gravel Roofing
Applied Promptly either in City or Country
Roofing Materials
Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.
Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave.
PITTSBURGH, PA. (opposite Fort Wayne Depot).

Hugh Woodside,
ROOFER AND DEALER IN

SLATE!
Office, 370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING
SLATE
Also, Slating Nails and Felt,
Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works
ANDERSON & WOODS
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
82 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut Street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 23 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager

Fairbanks Standard
SCALES
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WM. HOLMES........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburg

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD
Bank and Building
ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield St.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAPITAL........$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE...... 500,000.
DEPOSITORS SECURED
BY ACT OF THE
Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.
OFFICERS OF BANK.
President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F SLAGLE.
DIRECTORS.
EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY, THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH, WM. PHILLIPS, S. S. BOGGS, JOHN PAUL.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

PENN BANK,
118 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
Capital - $250,000.
Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.
Six per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Special attention given to collections and correspondence.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
FRANK RAHM, D. W. C. CARROLL, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.
W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. Bingham, Sam'l Severance, Daniel Hugus, Jas. Herdman, F. B. Laughlin, Geo. O. Davis, F. L. Ihmsen, David Z. Brickell, Philip Reymer, Alfred H. Logan, John S. Slagle, Thos. Hare.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
J. L. GRAHAM........President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE........Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
James L. Graham, D. DeHaven, John Davidson, James McBrier, Andrew Ackley, John A. Scott, Henry Palmer.
Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Interest allowed on time deposits.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL........$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits,
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS:
THOMAS FAWCETT, MADISON BAILEY, D. W. C. CARROLL, J. F. DENNISTON, JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM, JULIUS ADLER, ABRAM HAYES, JAMES BOWN, PAUL H. HACKE, J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company,
Corner Seventh Avenue and Smithfield St.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Capital - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, J. P. Smith, Saml. A. Long, Jno. W. Haney, A. T. Douthett, M. W. Sackett, Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
J. W. COOK........President.
R. W. MACKEY........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS........Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET,
(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
A. BRADLEY........President
W. VANKIRK........Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr........Cashier

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.
Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.
Directors.
A. Wiese, George Aber, Leonhard Walter, Sen., Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp, Damas Lutz, Joseph Lautner, C. W. Anschuetz, Theo. F. Straub.
A. WIESE, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.
CAPITAL........$100,000
PRIVILEGE........$500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN, ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT, EDWARD DUFF, ARCH. McFARLAND, JAMES GORDON, D. P. ESTEP, JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN, H. A. WEAVER.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SOULLY.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Chas. Camblos & Co
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIPT Bought and Sold on Commission.
STOCKS and BONDS Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to Investments.

MAITLAND,
AUDENRIED & CO.,
BANKERS,
N. E. CORNER THIRD AND DOCK STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA.

Henry L. Fell & Brother,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 305 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS of every description.
Purchases or Sales made in any of the principal cities. Information furnished and Dividends and Interest collected and remitted promptly.

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR.
For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.
THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAM........Commander,
Will leave as above.

MATAMORAS.
For Wheeling and Matamoras.
REGULAR PACKET.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Leaves Matamoras EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
JAS. E. RANKIN.
A. CUTLER........Captain
W. D. COCHRAN........Clerk
Freight received at all hours by
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
Leaves TUESDAY, January 27—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER.
J. T. RUSSELL........Captain.
O. B. RUSSELL........Clerk.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
SATURDAY, January 24—4 O'CLOCK P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN........Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.
For St. Louis.
THURSDAY, 29TH—POSITIVELY.
THE STEAMER
Fearless and Barges,
J. M. BICKERSTAFF........Commander.
I. W. SCOTT........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight apply on board or to
GEORGE H GHRIEST & CO.,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
J. B. WHITAKER, Agents.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m. arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p m, Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 A. M., stopping at all Stations.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation........2:40 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation........3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:20 a. m
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:55 a. m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	8:40 a. m
Cincinnati Express daily	9:20 a. m
Pacific Express daily	1:55 p. m
Way Passenger daily	8:20 p. m

Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:40 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25, and 11:10 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation	4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler........6:35 a. m.

Express, connecting for Butler........2:15 p. m.

Freeport Accommodation........9:30 a. m. and 4:17 p. m.

Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.

Fairview Accommodation........10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler........10:20 a. m.

Mail Train, connecting from Butler........5:40 p. m.

Freeport Accommodation........8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.

Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.

Fairview Accommodation........12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, January 12, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Soda Works Accommod'n	9:40 a m	8:20 a m
Day Express		5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	12:10 p m	10:10 a m
Night Express	3:25 p m	
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	2:05 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Brady's Bend accommodation makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Buffalo Express runs through to Buffalo, Night Express to Oil City.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex	2:32 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	1:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Oh &St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1873, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac.	6:40 a m
Through mail to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac.	7:30 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:50 a m	Trough Ex	9:05 a m
Connellsv'e Ac.	3:25 p m	Connellsv'e Ac.	11:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac.	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:15 p m
Through Ex to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:40 p m
*W.Newton ChT	12:45 p m	*W.Newton ChT	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily.

Pullman Palace sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, December 1, 1873, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Ac	5 50 a m	Homestead Ac	6 55 am
Monongahela Ac	8 05 a m	Monongahela Ex	8 38 a m
Elizabeth Ac	11 00 a m	Elizabeth Ac	2 15 p m
Monongahela Ex	4 00 p m	Monongahela Ac	5 10 p m
Homestead Ac	6 15 p m	Homestead Ac	7 25 p m

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.

Passengers to Pittsburgh furnished with Transfer Passes on Birmingham and Ormsby Passenger Railways.

Monthly Commutation School and Family Tickets to all points.

JOHN. M. BYERS, Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time;

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac	8:18 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Southern Ex	2:58 p m	Washington Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	6:13 p m
Washington Ac	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:28 a m
Sunday Ch train	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily. Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

LARD—
50 Tierces Prime Leaf,
In Store, and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

TEAS, LIQUORS, &C.

The New Tea and Liquor House
22 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Roasted Coffee	22 cts
10 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs C Sugar	1 00
5 lbs Oat Meal	25 cts
Pearl Wheat	18 cts
5 Cakes Palm Soap	25 cts
13 Cakes Toilet Soap	20 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap	25 cts
7 Bars Women's Friend Soap	25 cts
Cheese, ₩ lb	12 cts
Flour, per sack	1 75

Save 10 Per Cent on Groceries,
Save 20 Per Cent. on Teas,
Save 50 Per Cent. Per Gallon on Liquors,
BY EXAMINING THE STOCK OF
Jesse Inghram.
All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

MANUFACTURERS.

To Coal Operators
WE MANUFACTURE AND KEEP IN STOCK
FLAT RAIL,
Punched and Counter Sunk, all sizes.
FLAT RAIL SPIKES,
PIT CAR BOLTS,
NUTS and WASHERS
BEST QUALITY
Assorted Iron!
FOR BLACKSMITHS' USE.
Orders Filled Promptly.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS
91 and 92
WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of Acknowledged SUPERIOR QUALITY, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins's Patent Double Spiral Pinions
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

TOTTEN & CO
Fulton Foundry
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
ORE PULVERIZERS
OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON WHEN ORDERED, ROLLS TURNED

PHOENIX ROLL WORKS.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.
PATENT SEMI-STEEL, and CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS.
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley Railroad, Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON STREET, South Side, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pennsylvania Iron Works
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge
PITTSBURGH
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SHEET

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.
PROPRIETORS OF
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
Pittsburgh Variety Works,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, Manufacturers of the well known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Bolt Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
FISH BARS AND BOLTS
Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,
WASHERS, WOOD SCREWS, CARRIAGE, PLOW CAR AND BRIDGE BOLTS, RIVETS AND PATCH BOLTS.
Office, 369 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa
POSTOFFICE LOCK BOX 446.
E. KAYLOR, President.
R. H. LEWIS, Treasurer.
H. F. LYNCH, Secretary.

Dickson, Marshall & Co.,
GENERAL FOUNDERS.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel
Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

Union Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.
SCHAAL, HOEVELER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS,
Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Gasometers, Salt Pans,
And all kinds of
Sheet Iron Work.
SPECIALTY:
Blast Furnaces, Pipes, Cellar Doors, Iron Railings and Stairs, Prison Doors, Vaults, &c.
A.V.R.R., between 32d and 33d Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SEMI-STEEL
ECLIPSE
SAFETY
STEAM
GENERATORS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power
Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning
STEAM
BOILERS
AND FITTING OF ALL KINDS.
Eclipse Steam Manufact'ng Co
GENERAL OFFICE:
87 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH PA.
Illustrated Circular and References furnished on application.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works,
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description. Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and Works—32 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

MANUFACTURERS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET AND BAR LEAD
MANUFACTURERS.
ALSO,
PIG LEAD, IRON PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE,
HOSE PIPES and SCREWS,
Steam Gauges and Whistles,
GLOBE VALVES,
SAFETY VALVES,
IRON and COPPER SINKS and BATH TUBS,
BRASS and IRON LIFT and FORCE PUMPS,
No. 167 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

National Foundry
AND
PIPE WORKS.
The Largest and most complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
In the World.
Capacity, 200 tons Gas and Water Mains daily
Contractors for Erection of Gas and Water Works complete.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

Hubbard, Lippincott,
Bakewell & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS
Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.
Office—At the Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOLIVAR
UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,
Manufacturers of the best quality of
BOLIVAR BRICK.
Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum
Works—At Bolivar, Westmoreland county.
Office and Yard—No. 371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Orders filled promptly.

Wayne Iron and Steel Works.
BROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL
Office and Works—COR. TENTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY, (near Union Depot)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Anchor Nail and Tack Works
CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work, Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Feet Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office, No. 211 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

STEAM ENGINES
FOR SALE,
Of the following dimensions: 16x30, 15x48, 14x30, 12x24, 10x18, 10x22, 9x14, 8x24, 8x12.
Also prepared to furnish to order ENGINES OF ALL SIZES.
Particular attention paid to WINDING and HOISTING ENGINES and FIXTURES FOR COAL WORKS, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Band Wheels, Pullers, Grate Bars, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c.
T. CARLIN,
Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works,
188 and 190 Lacock, and 37 and 39 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY.

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny Tombs Physician.

It appears to be the opinion that the election of Tombs Physician by the Allegheny Police Committee was illegal, it being necessary for the Councils to choose the incumbent of that lucrative position ($100 per year). In consequence, Dr. Thorn favored by the committee, will have to again measure swords with Dr. Cole, before Councils.

Lecture.

Major Frew will deliver his popular and eloquent lecture, entitled "Men for the Times," under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Wylie avenue U. P. Church, on Tuesday evening, the third of February. This lecture is in aid of the building fund of the church. We hope our readers will endeavor to be present, and thus help a very worthy cause and hear an excellent lecture from one of our most respected citizens.

The Late J. S. Stewart.

Yesterday letters of administration were granted by Register Gray on the estate of the late John S. Stewart, of the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co., whose accidental death by being run over by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Brinton station, has already been recorded. The administrators are Mrs. Eliza Jane Stewart, Charles A. Stewart and Anthony Lewis, and the bonds filed aggregate $80,000, which is for the personal property alone, and is double the amount of the estate, as required by law.

Something Good.

It often comes to pass, in the life of every person, that the palate is tired of ordinary every-day dishes, and craves something new and apetizing. To all thus affected we say, read the advertisement of Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of No. 20 Fifth avenue. He announces a supply of genuine Irish stew, English plum pudding, English chicken pie, ham pie, and many other delicacies, ready for the table as soon as heated. The India soy is hot enough if it *never* sees fire. Mr. Jenkins makes a specialty of these articles, being the first to introduce them in this market. Try them.

Messrs. Miller, Forse & Co.

We direct the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs. Miller, Forse & Co., wholesale dealers in whiskies, brandies, wines, cigars, etc., Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street, corner of Seventh. These gentlemen are successors to Messrs. Wm. Miller & Co., who succeeded Messrs. Miller & Ricketson, one of the oldest and most reputable houses in the city. They have the advantage of a very extensive patronage, built upon the old-time reputation of the house for reliability and fair dealing—a reputation which the present firm are determined to maintain. Their customers will always find a full line of the best brands of Monongahela and rye whiskies, brandies, wines, and other liquors. They have a particularly fine assortment of foreign wines, of their own importation, to which they invite the attention of families and dealers. All goods are guaranteed true to brand, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Hiland Avenue.

The Vulcanite Company decline to guarantee the pavement which a majority of the Hiland avenue Commissioners propose to adopt, and they also expect extra compensation for the six inches for additional of road bed required to make the pavement safe from fracture, owing to the spouty nature of the ground.

It is stated on good authority that the Evans Paving Company offer to lay the same kind of pavement as that furnished by the Filbert Company as follows: With a twelve-inch bed of stone, and six inches of concrete, for $3 20 per square yard, while the other asks $3 35 for a six-inch bed of stone. The Evans Company also propose, for thirty cents a yard additional, to guarantee their pavement and keep it in repair for ten years. The Commissioners are now awaiting a proposition from the Filbert Company for the six-inch additional bed of stone, and it is stated that the pavement would not be serviceable without it. Two of the Commissioners are opposed to the vulcanite, without any guarantee, as are also a majority of the property holders.

A Ticket Speculator.

The Johnstown *Tribune* tells the following story: The little borough of Indiana contains a very shrewd speculator who is credited with being able to squeeze the Goddess of Liberty on an old-fashioned red cent until her skull is compressed into a compound fracture. Recently he heard of how a trip ticket could be purchased from Pittsburgh to Washington for the sum of four dollars. He immediately hied away to the city, and demanded one hundred of "them Washington tickets." The agent blandly informed him that the railroad company had not yet commenced the wholesale business, so the speculator called upon a number of acquaintances to purchase tickets for him—he furnishing the money. After securing about forty he went up to his native town and stated his ability to sell his neighbors the necessary card for a cheap ride to Washington, and would only tax them about five or six dollars. About this time he made the alarming discovery that the use of the tickets was limited to two days from the date of purchase, and as he had only disposed of ten of them he is out of pocket some $120. When lighting his morning pipe with one of the remaining tickets he may be heard to curse audibly.

Insane Brothers.

The Dayton *Journal*, of Thursday says: Dennis Kirby, a married man apparently about forty years of age, came here from Pittsburgh, two weeks ago, to take his brother home from the Lunatic Asylum, where he had for sometime been a patient, and was so restored that further treatment in his case was not regarded as necessary. When Kirby presented himself at the Asylum and made his business known, Dr. Rutten, the Acting Superintendent, thought that his conduct was somewhat singular for a sane man, and upon consideration declined to permit the patient to go with him. Being thus defeated in the object of his visit, he returned to the city and remained several days drinking quite freely. At last his conduct became so eccentric that the police arrested him and locked him up for safe keeping. The case was reported to the authorities of Pittsburgh, but before any answer was received Kirby's symptoms of insanity became so violent that it was found necessary to transfer him from the station house to the county jail. When the transfer was made he had to be ironed, which made him a raving madman. Yesterday a communication was received from the authorities at Pittsburgh requesting that he be sent to that city. In pursuance of this request Deputy Sheriff Freeman left last night with the man in charge.

Dedication of a Public School House.

The school house just erected in the Twenty-seventh ward (South Side) was formally dedicated last night, with very interesting exercises.

Addresses of welcome were made by two pupils belonging to the school, Lawrence M. Fagan and James L. Cook, both of whom acquitted themselves nobly, their efforts comparing favorably with those of older and more experienced speakers.

The regular speeches of the evening were made by City Superintendent Geo. J. Luckey, Prof. Andrew Burtt, Dr. E. A. Wood, J. H. Nobbs and M. B. Sloan, to whom a vote of thanks was given.

The building is a brick one, two stories high, of four large and well ventilated rooms, costing nearly $17,000. The largest of these rooms was crowded to overflowing by the citizens of the ward, who manifested great interest in all the exercises. The addresses of the different speakers were hailed with loud and prolonged applause. Much praise was bestowed by the different speakers upon the School Directors of the ward, who have erected such a building under many difficulties. The School Board consists of the following gentlemen: M. Steimer, Joseph Kimmel, Martin Fagan, Martin Kraus, Jas. McCormick and George Baldauf.

Mr. J. R. Bane, the popular principal of the school, has taught there for nearly six years, and from what we saw and hear we should say that he bids fair to occupy the same position for many years to come, as he evidently has the confidence and respect of both scholars and patrons. He is ably assisted by the Misses McMullen, Huffman McHugh and Floyd.

Excellent music was given by the Bradbury Choral Society, of the South Side, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was given by the audience.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Maggie Mitchell's benefit, last evening, drew a crowd that tested fully the capacity of the Opera House, filling all the seats, and monopolizing much of the lobby space. The little lady was in excellent spirit, and never appeared to better advantage in the character of "Jane Eyre." She enlisted the sympathies of her auditors in the first scene, and carried them with her to the last. She was the recipient of most flattering demonstrations of approval, among them several boquets and repeated calls to the front after the falling of the curtain. Mr. Harold Forsburg also played remarkably well, filling all the requirements of his part capitally. Mr. Collings also won deserved praise, as equally did Miss Wilmot and Miss Katie Baker.

At the matinee, this afternoon, Maggie Mitchell will appear as "Marie" in the "Pearl of Savoy," and to-night as "Jane Eyre."

Trimble's Varieties.

The matinee at this house will begin at two o'clock this afternoon, and the evening performance at eight. No better variety entertainment was ever given in the city.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Unknown Man Killed at Brinton's.

The terribly mangled remains of an unknown man were found, between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday evening, on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Braddock's station. The head was crushed beyond the recognition of anything human, there being left only a small strip of flesh and bones from one side. One arm remained, and the lower part of the body was crushed into an undistinguishable mass. What remained of the body was taken to Williams's undertaking establishment for identification. There was no clothing left sufficient to give a description of how he was dressed. Near by a satchel was found containing two soiled shirts. It is thought that the man was walking on the track, and was run over by a passing train. The coroner held an inquest last evening, but the body was not recognized, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Important Statements Regarding Progress and Cost.

The Civil and Mechanical Engineers

A CONFLICT OF OPINION.

TWO OR THREE RESERVOIRS?

The Pipe Contracts—The Machinery and Capacity—Immensity of the Works—Information for the Public—Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lowry—What They Have to Say.

We publish below very important and interesting reports from Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, mechanical, end Mr. Wm. H. Kennedy, civil engineer of the new water works. These reports were presented to the Water Committee last evening and were called forth by communications to the officers mentioned from Mr. George B. Chalmers, Chairman of the Water Committee. The inquiries propounded are shown in the answer given.

REPORT OF THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, January 22, 1874.

To Geo. B. Chalmers, Esq., Chairman of the Water Committee:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your communication of the 19th, I submit the following:

In reply to the first query, I will state that the engines are about half completed. All the wrought iron, all the composition or brass work, and the greater portion of the castings for the first pair of engines are completed.

Three-fourths of the forgings for the second pair are completed. Upwards of one-half of the composition castings, and nearly one-half of the iron castings have also been made. The work, I may add, has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Second. Both pair of engines, working in concert, will lift in each twenty-four hours 82,000,000 gallons of water to either Brilliant Hill or Hiland avenue reservoir, or about four times the estimated consumption, upon the completion of the work.

Third. When the daily consumption is 20,000,000 gallons, there will be an additional cost of $6,000 for fuel, the only additional expense. The present consumption is about 14,000,000 gallons in the summer months.

Fourth. In answering this query, I will repeat the substance of a report submitted to the Board of Water Commissioners covering these points before the contracts were awarded. By pumping all the water to Hiland avenue reservoir, the cost of constructing Brilliant Hill reservoir would be saved, estimated at $250,000, which would also obviate the necessity of laying more than one pumping main for the present, an additional saving of $125,000. Also, by laying the pipes which convey the water to the city by way of Hiland, Center and Liberty avenues (a shorter route than that at present proposed), would insure a further saving of $225,000, making an aggregate *saving* of $600,000, the interest of which, at 7 per cent., would $42,000. This would obviate the necessity of building a bridge across Haight's run, and the opening of a mile and a half of new road along the side of the hill. One pipe laid by Hiland avenue would serve a better purpose than two smaller pipes, as at present proposed by Hiland avenue and Butler street, deducting $6,000 increased cost of fuel, would leave a balance of $36,000 annual saving in favor of pumping all the water to Hiland avenue reservoir. Granting that so much as $100,000 have been expended upon the work that cannot be recovered, there would still remain an annual saving of the interest on $500,000, less the increased cost of fuel, $6,000, leaving a net saving annually of $29,000. By pursuing this plan all danger arising from the slipping of pipes, such as may occur along the side hill between Sharpsburg bridge and Negley run, may be avoided. By making Hiland avenue reservoir the *sole* reservoir, the storing capacity for the lower portion of the city would be doubled, namely, six days supply, while Brilliant hill reservoir would only afford storage for three days. By this arrangement the water would have ample time to settle, and all danger arising from either foul or riley water would be avoided.

Sixth. All danger of the bursting of pipes from over pressure may be avoided by placing three or more properly constructed self acting valves to regulate the flow of the water from the upper level to the lower part of the city, so as to give any desired pressure.

Seventh. The storing capacity of Hiland avenue reservoir is 119,000,000 gallons; that of Brilliant Hill 59,000,000 gallons.

Eighth. As the reservoirs are now arranged I would unhesitatingly recommend the abandonment of Brilliant Hill reservoir, and pumping all the water to Hiland avenue.

Ninth. All of the stone in the face of the walls exposed is the very best Freeport sandstone. Where not exposed to the weather, and immediately below the bed of the river, hard blue stone has been employed.

Tenth. The excavations were carried to a depth of nineteen feet nine inches below the bed of the river. There is twelve feet of solid masonry below the valve chamber and pumpseats.

Eleventh. The foundations rest upon a composition in nearly about equal parts of gravel, sand, clay and shale, very solid, of uniform hardness (a strong man could scarcely drive a pick into it more than three or four inches), and weighing about 130 pounds to the cubic foot.

Twelfth. No concrete or timber was employed for the following reasons: Concrete or timber is only employed where the bottom is not of uniform solidity or hardness. To substitute concrete weighing 110 pounds to the cubic foot, or timber weighing 50 pounds to the cubic foot, for material weighing 130, in my opinion, would have been a useless expenditure of time and money without any compensating advantages. Instead of concrete or timber, we used stone about thirty inches square, from four to seven feet long, and weighing from two to three tons, laid in the best Louisville cement, giving an average bed from twelve to eighteen square feet.

Thirteenth. In my view the work will be found to be of the very best character. No work can be found in the country superior to it, and I question if its equal is to be found. The crushing force of sandstone is estimated at three hundred tons to the square foot. The weight of the machinery resting directly upon the pier is less than three tons, and on the whole foundations less than one ton. From this it will be apparent that the weight of the machinery is only as *one to three hundredths* of the estimated crushing strength of the stone.

Fourteenth. The foundations will be ready for the machinery about the first of July.

Fifteenth. I estimate that the rubble work will cost about $5 50 per perch, and the curbstone from $11 to $12. A considerable sum of money has been expended upon railway sidings, derricks, boilers, steam-pumps, boarding houses, quarry tools, &c., the benefits of which can only be derived from one or more season's work, and which prevents anything like an approximate estimate of the cost per perch at the present time. In submitting the foregoing estimates, I am guided by experience alone, and I believe the figures given will not be below the mark. The bids ranged from $10 to $22 50 per perch for first-class masonry, and from $4 to $9 75 for first-class rubble.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH L. LOWRY,
Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER.

PITTSBURGH, January 23d, 1874.

George B. Chalmers, Esq., Chairman Pittsburgh Water Committee:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 20th inst., directing me to furnish you information on the following points, viz:

THE INTERROGATORIES.

First. "What amount of pipe has been contracted for, and what quantity has been delivered, the contract prices also amount laid." Second. "What objects are to be obtained by locating the reservoirs at two elevations." Third. "Does the relative proportion of Hiland avenue and Brilliant reservoirs correspond with the relative wants of the consumers." Fourth. "What will the reservoirs cost when completed, and what amount of money has been paid the contractors for work done on each of the reservoirs, also what is the storing capacity of each?"

I would most respectfully report as follows, answering the interrogatories in the order in which they are propounded.

WATER PIPE CONTRACTS.

First. On the 26th day of November, 1872, proposals were invited for the delivery of (11,058) eleven thousand and fifty-eight tons of cast iron coated water pipes, and (300) three hundred tons of special castings, all to be delivered on the streets when required to be laid. On the third of January, 1873 the contract for the whole amount was awarded to William Smith, proprietor of the National Pipe Foundry, of this city, who has, up to the first of January, 1874, delivered 6,863.7 tons of pipe, of various sizes, and 187.1 tons of special castings. The contract price of all the three classes of 36 inch pipe, and the 30 inch A pipe is $83 per ton. The contract price of the 30 inch pipe, classes B and C, is $83 25 per ton, and the contract price of all sizes smaller than 30 inch, is $83 50 per ton. For all the special castings the contract price is $110 per ton. Of the total amount of pipe delivered, there has been laid up to the first inst., 57,112 feet of various sizes, weighing 4,133 tons, leaving on hand 2,730 7-10 tons. There has also been laid 116 5-10 tons of special castings, leaving on hand at same date 70 6-10 tons.

THE LAYING OF PIPE.

It was not originally supposed by the Board of Water Commissioners that they were to attend to the laying of the distribution pipe, but the Water Committee represented to them that their appropriation would not admit of their laying any, and hence I was ordered by the Board to take charge of that work, and did so at a saving to the city, as the highest price paid by the Board under their contract was $83 50 per ton, or $1 50 per ton less than the contract price of the Water Committee, which was $85 per ton for all sizes of pipe of water; when the supply is constant, it leads to great and almost uncontrollable waste of water; there is, besides, the constant expense of pumping the water higher than necessary."

CHANGES IN RESERVOIRS.

Ever since my connection with the new waterworks, I have felt very adverse in advising the making of any radical changes in the plans of the very able engineers who originally designed the works; as I knew they had, after careful deliberation, matured a plan which in their opinion, was the best for the interests of the city, and I never for a moment doubted their eminent ability for the responsible office they held in determining the relative position and magnitude of the works here. The only changes made by me were in increasing the sizes and capacity of the Brilliant Hill and Hiland avenue reservoirs, and somewhat changing their location and shape, and in altering the route of the twenty-inch supply main for the Herron Hill reservoir, from Ellsworth to Center avenue.

THE DISTRIBUTION.

The first Board of Water Commissioners very wisely, as I think, proposed to pump the whole supply for the entire city into the Brilliant Hill reservoir, at which point they proposed to locate a smaller engine and pump from the Brilliant Hill into the Hiland avenue reservoir, such amount of water as might be needed for the supply of the second level, and also for the highest, or Herron's Hill reservoir, the water to supply which was to be taken from the twenty inch main now to be laid in Centre avenue, and pumped into the Herron's Hill reservoir. The economy of this plan, if adhered to in its entirety, appears to me, to be indisputable.

SOUTH SIDE AND ALLEGHENY SUPPLIES.

The Brilliant Hill reservoir is located sufficiently high to supply all the lower portions of the old city, the South Side, Birmingham and Allegheny, if it should ever be necessary or desirable to supply the latter city. This low level is now as it always must be, the point where the greatest amount of water will be required to be furnished, as on the low level along the shores of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and convenient to the railroads constructed along their banks, economy will, in the future, as it has been in the past, compel the location of our large manufacturing establishments, such as furnaces, rolling mills, etc., and the smaller manufactories which work up their products, all of which necessarily consume large amounts of water.

MIDDLE AND HIGH SERVICE SUPPLY.

On the middle and high service the increase in the water consumption will undoubtedly be very great in the near future, but as owing to the fact of their relative hight, and consequent comparative inaccessability for manufacturing purposes, they will be sought as places of residence, and it is a well know fact that the disproportion in the amoun of water consumed in a manufacturing district, and a non-manufacturing one is very great, and hence it is fair to suppose that the increase in consumption of water on the lowest level will increase in a much greater ratio than on the higher, and the disproportion in the quanity as at present supplied in the old city and in Birmingham, which is, according to the best information I can obtain, fourteen million gallons per diem, consumed on the level below one hundred and sixty feet above low water mark, and about three million gallons per day for all the rest of the city, as at present supplied from the old works up to a level of three hundred and ninety feet, will become still more disproportionate as the city increases in size and importance, so that instead of being in the ratio of five to one, as at present, in the next ten years it may be in the ratio of ten to one.

CHANGE OF RESERVOIRS NOT ADVISED.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it would appear if the Brilliant hill reservoir should be dispensed with, and all the water forced up into the Hiland avenue reservoir, even if it is conceded that it is safe to make the attempt to pump such a large quantity of water against such an excessive head, (which is doubted by some of the most eminent hydraulic engineers in this country,) the greater would be made subservient to the less, and a great and continued waste of power would be incurred to raise the water one hundred and twenty-eight feet higher than is either necessary or desirable.

THE MATTER OF POWER.

It is a fact so well known as not to require demonstration, that power, whether applied through the means of natural or artificial agencies, needs for its development a constant waste of material, which is in direct proportion to the amount of force exerted; so that if it is known what force will need to be exercised to raise one pound one foot high, it is then known that it will take double that force to raise one pound ten feet high. In animal power this waste is in the tissues of the animal employed; in the steam engine the waste is in the combustion of the fuel used, and to perform a certain amount of any kind of labor a destruction of a certain amount of material must necessarily ensue, and hence if the whole supply of the entire city is pumped into the Hiland avenue reservoir, there must be a perpetual waste of fuel.

OBJECT OF THREE RESERVOIRS.

Second. "What objects are to be obtained by locating the reservoirs at two different elevations?" The reservoirs are located at three instead of two elevations. One the Brilliant Hill reservoir, the flow line of which is 240 feet above our datum line, the zero of which is low water mark at the St. Clair street bridge. The Hiland avenue reservoir, the flow line of which is 368 feet above the same datum, and the Herron's Hill reservoir, the flow line of which is 563 feet. I will copy from page twenty of the printed report of Messrs. Chesebrough and Lane, the engineers of the first Board of Water Commissioners, made the 24th of February, 1871: "Enough information has been collected to enable us to decide intelligently upon the proper location of the reservoirs. From the information thus obtained it has been determined that a plan of works which would afford facilities of water supply to the whole city, should have three reservoirs, at different elevations, sufficiently high to afford the proper head in each district for extinguishment of fires, but not so high as to require entirely new distribution pipes and the renewal of the house plumbing in those parts already supplied with water. There are objections to an excessive head.

It is the province of a designer of a work of any kind, when power is to be employed, to so proportion all parts of his plan that it shall fulfill certain conditions. The first object which should be sought for is strength and stability of structure, judicious economy in details to insure safety and reliability, and the blending of all the different parts in such a manner as to make a harmonious whole to accomplish the results desired.

It was probably for all the reasons I have enumerated, and many others equally good, that the first Board of Water Commissioners advised the erection at the river of pumping machinery, capable of raising twenty-four million gallons in twenty-four hours into Brilliant hill reservoir, and if this plan had been adhered to its economy could, without any doubt, be demonstrated by formula which experience has proven to be correct, and, of course, it would not be proper to use any other, as experience alone is the basis of all the formulas used in mechanics. It would undoubtedly be a great saving in first cost to dispense with the Brilliant hill reservoir and the machinery, force mains, one-half of engine house and foundations necessary to supply it, which, at a rough estimate, will not cost less than one million dollars; but I will not admit that it will be economical to do so, taking all the facts of the case into consideration.

AS TO MACHINERY.

It may appear out of my province to mention the construction of the machinery, with the construction of which I have had nothing to do; but to discuss the question in an intelligent manner, it will be necessary for me to at least allude to it. As the reservoirs were under contract before the machinery, it is reasonable to suppose that the machinery was or should have been designed with a due regard to economy in supplying them with the necessary quantity of water requisite for the daily supply of the city. It is customary in works of a kindred character to provide an excess of power in some instances double what is required to meet the demands incident to the growth of the city. It is not generally considered economical to have more than, at the most, double the power required, as the interest on first cost consumes the principal in less than fourteen years; and hence it evidently would be cheaper to double your power every fourteen years, as you would thus secure all the benefits required, be able to avail yourself of any improvements made during the interval, have a new machine instead of one deteriorated through age, and save the interest on first cost, which would then amount to sufficient to pay the entire cost of the new machinery.

WANT OF PROPORTIONS.

In reply to your third interrogatary, "Does the relative proportions of Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs correspond with the relative wants of the consumers?" I would state it does not. The lower or Brilliant Hill reservoir, although designed for supplying fourteen million gallons of the whole present supply of the city, is not quite half as large as the Hiland avenue reservoir, which is designed for supplying the small remaining portion. The reasons for this disproportion are owing to the topography of their sites. Both reservoirs are made as large as the nature of the ground will allow, and the storage capacity of the Brilliant Hill reservoir could not have been increased without incurring a much greater expense than the circumstances of the case would have warranted; as at present built, it will contain over three days' supply for the entire city.

A MATTER OF MONEY.

Fourth. "What will the reservoirs cost when completed, and what amount of money has been paid the contractors for work done on each of the reservoirs; also, what is the storing capacity of each?" The Brilliant Hill reservoir will cost, when completed, about $230,000. There has already been paid on this work $99,539 19. It will cost $130,460 81 to finish this reservoir. The Hiland avenue reservoir will cost, when completed, $320,000. There has already been paid to the contractors on account of work done up to January 1st, 1874, $81,866 38. It will cost $238,133 62 to complete it. There has been paid to the contractors for the Herron's Hill reservoir, up to January 1st, 1874, $31,190 93. I am not prepared to state at present just what it will cost to finish this reservoir, but it will be considerably in excess of the amount originally estimated for reasons stated in my last annual report, to which for details I most respectfully refer you. The storage capacity of the Brilliant Hill reservoir will be fifty eight million one hundred and ninety-four thousand United States gallons (58,194,000.) The Hiland avenue reservoir will contain about one hundred and eighteen million gallons (118,000,000), and the Herron Hill reservoir ten million gallons (10,000,000.)

In conclusion I must apologize for the crudeness of this report, but since receiving your communication I have been so engaged in other business, as not to admit of my devoting sufficient time to the subject. I am,

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. KENNEDY, Chief Engineer.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Roof Blown Off—One Man Killed and Several Severely Injured.

A fatal accident occurred between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Edgar Thomson steel works, the building of which is now under way at Braddocks. The roof of the converting house, fast being framed, was blown down, carrying with it a portion of the walls. A number of workmen were at work on the roof at the time, all of whom went down in the crash. Most of them were employees of the Keystone Bridge Company, and resided in this city. According to the particulars which we have received up to the present writing five of the workmen, whose names are Duffy, Layton, Bolby, Jelby and Jas. Hughes, were seriously injured. The report reaches us that they are fatally injured, although it has not been confirmed. A man named McClelland, and another whose name has not been ascertained, were slightly injured. Information was received by the Coroner last evening that one of the injured men had died and that another would hardly recover. The Coroner will proceed to Braddocks this morning.

AN INTERESTING EJECTMENT SUIT.

A Family Fight—Grand-children arrayed against Grand-children—Three-tenths of One Hundred and Forty-seven acres of Farm Land the Bone of Contention—A Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

The attention of Judge Stowe and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas has been occupied for the last three days in the trial of an interesting and important ejectment suit; important inasmuch as new points of law and questions of evidence are involved, as well as the reconciliation of directly conflicting decisions of the Supreme Court. The plaintiffs in the case are John Hope, John Livingston and Tabitha, his wife, Wm. Forsyth and Margaret, his wife; and the defendants Wm. McElheney, David McElheney and Margaret McElheney, widow, and Belle, William, Alexander and James McElheney, minor children of Thomas McElheney, deceased, by their guardian O. H. P. Blackburn.

The facts, as presented by the plaintiffs through their counsel, Messrs. M. W. Acheson and Joseph Forsythe, show that the plaintiffs, John Hope, Tabitha Livingston and Margaret Forsyth (the husbands of the two latter being only formally impleaded) are the grandchildren of Thomas McElheney, through Esther Hope, his only daughter, who died in January, 1842; that Tabitha was born August 14th, 1834, and Margaret, March, 1837, and John, July 8th, 1839; that the grandfather, Thomas died seized of a tract of land, partly in Jefferson and partly in Mifflin township, containing about one hundred and forty-seven acres, of which the right of possession or title of the undivided three-tenths, part in is the plaintiffs. The only witness for the plaintiffs was John McKee, who testified that he lived in the neighborhood of the grandfather, Thomas McElheney, who died between 1840 and 1845, and that Esther, the daughter, died first, either in 1840 or 1842, living at the time about two miles from her father's house. The date on which the suit was brought was February 11, 1873.

The defendants, who are grand children of old Thomas McElheney through John, his only son, the brother of Esther, represented by Messrs. John R. Large and R. M. Gibson, as a defense to the suit claimed the possession, contesting the suit on two grounds: First, that the property was a parole gift to them by their grandfather; and second, that in any event they had held possession long enough to acquire title adversely. In developing this defense they called Mr. Henry Large, an old neighbor of the grandfather, who testified that the old gentleman died between 1840 and 1843, and that Esther died before her father, to the best of his recollection. That at and since the death of Thomas McElheney, his son John and children (the latter and their descendants being the defendants) lived on the property, John dying several years ago, probably eight or ten. That John, in his lifetime, erected two houses, a barn, stable, cleared land, built fences, and planted an orchard, some of the improvements having been made twenty years ago. That two or three nights before the death of Thomas he watched with him, and the latter then told the witness that he had "left" his property to the children of his son John. That at another time before that, and as early as 1837, he had told witness he was going to leave his property to his grandchildren but did not specify whether to Esther or John's children or to all equally. William McRoberts, another witness corroborated the testimony of Henry Large as to the improvement made that he was present with Mr. Large a couple of nights before the grandfather died and heard the same admission about the parole gift to John's children; that the old gentleman said of his own word that he was going to leave, had left his land to John's boys, William, Thomas and David.

Defendants counsel also proved by this witness and William McElheny, one of the defending grandchildren, the small value of the property, and the disportionate value of the improvements made, this with a view to sustain the theory that they were acting as if believing they were lawful holders.

Mrs. Jane McElheney, widow of John was then examined, and testified that after the death of Thomas McElheney her husband and the three sons worked the place; that the old gentleman told her about a year previous to his death that he was going to leave it to the boys; that he had given Esther all he intended to; that she had heard her husband say that his father had left it to the boys.

William McElheney, the grandson, was then recalled, and testified that his grandfather had told him he was going to leave "us" (the three boys) the property; that "we appeared like we could handle the property better than what the old man could—that is, my father—he was afraid to risk it with him." He further testified that the grandfather directed that their father have his living on the place until his death, and that the latter did not claim the property as his own after their grandfather's death, but said that it belonged to them—the boys.

Counsel then offered the assessment books in evidence to show that the three boys had paid the taxes on the place since 1844, this in support of the theory of an adverse holding.

The counsel for plaintiffs in rebuttal of the defendants' case offered in evidence the deposition of Robert Hope, son of Esther, who swears that in the fall of 1851, John McElheney admitted to him that he was holding the property, and would give him $100 for his interest, which offer he accepted, and gave a deed for his share.

This closed the case, and Messrs. Gibson and Large summed up the evidence on behalf of the defendants, and were followed by Mr. M. W. Acheson for the plaintiffs, the argument occupying nearly all day.

Judge Stowe then charged the jury at considerable length, explaining fully and clearly the principles and questions of law involved, and laying down and strict rule to which they were to apply the evidence. He first said to the jury that, as to the claim of title or the right of defendants to claim under the alleged parole gift, he had no hesitation in saying that they absolutely failed to make out a shadow of a case on which they could claim possession of the property; that in that respect the defendants had shown nothing that would direct the title from the plaintiffs, and therefore that portion of the defense was disposed of. The Judge next, after some explanation as to the statute of limitations, answered the numerous points submitted on either side, and concluded as follows:

"Upon the death of old Thomas McElheney, the law vested the property in dispute in his son, John H. McElheney, and his sisters' children, the plaintiffs in this case, their mother being dead. The law is settled that where one of several heirs enters or remains in possession of the land at the death of the ancestor, the law presumes that he entered, not to abate the shares of his brothers and sisters, but to preserve them for their use, and his entry being consequently theirs, no mere lapse of time will countervail the presumption and give him title. There must be something more, some plain, decisive, unequivocal act to amount to an ouster. Now, in this case, we have some acts from which it is for the jury to say whether or not this requirement of the law has been fulfilled. There is evidence of assessment of taxes and payment of them by John H. McElheney and the defendants, extensive improvements made by them, exclusive use and control of the land as against the plaintiffs, and a general use of the premises though it was the several property of the defendants. Under such evidence we cannot say as a question of law that there never was such ouster of the co-heirs, the plaintiffs, as would cause the statute of limitations to begin to run."

"But notwithstanding, if you should find that their acts were actually of such a notorious and adverse character as to show that the defendants claimed the land in their own several right, and not under the right of the plaintiffs, at any time previous to the bringing of the suit, then you are to determine from the facts when such ouster took place, and if nothing transpired from the conduct of the defendants, apparent and visible to those looking on and seeing what was going on till twenty-one years before the suit was brought, your verdict should be for the plaintiffs. A simple possession that does not amount to notice, to the co-heir that the party is holding against his interest or right, is not sufficient to constitute an ouster, but whenever the acts done are such as fairly show that the possession is adverse to that of the co-tenant or co-heir by reason of being so inconsistent therewith as to fairly manifest that the one in possession has repudiated the right of his co-tenant or co-heir and claims it as his alone, his in severalty, an ouster is presumed, and the statute begins to run."

"It is admitted that more than ten years had elapsed from the time the plaintiffs came of age, and before the suit was brought. Then had more than twenty-one years elapsed before suit was brought, since, under the principles before stated, the plaintiffs were ousted. If so, your verdict should be for the defendant; but otherwise not, if the possession during this time was in the defendants, or with their father in their right and for less than twenty-one years, and upon this question the burden of proof is on the defendants. They must fairly satisfy you under the testimony that such a state of facts, as gives them a right under the statute of limitations, exists: that the possession and holding have been such as the law requires to give a party a good title."

The jury, after deliberating half an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of James McGovern vs. The Steam tug "Comet," J. R. Weldin & Co. were allowed to intervene.

In the case of James Riter's Administrators vs. The Steamtug "Blue Lodge," Lindsay, Murray & Co. were allowed to intervene.

In the case of the United States vs. 100 barrels of whisky, owned by William Jennings, and found in possession of James McKay, on motion of Assistant United States Attorney Adams, a decree of forfeiture was entered in default of claim and answer.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Judge Ewing took up the case of Fred. Altvater vs. Joseph Shoeb, action on a purchase money bond, which the defense refused to pay for non-compliance of contract to grade the lot sold. On trial.

Judge White was engaged all day in the case of Edward B. Barton vs. John Simonds et al., before reported. The jury is out.

The new trial list will be taken up in this court on Monday next. Lawyers interested should make a note of the fact.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Hope et al. vs. McElheney et al., resulted in a verdict for plaintiff. This case is elsewhere noted in full.

The case of Hartman vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., on trial before Judge Collier, is reported in another column.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Benjamin Baker was found guilty of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, on oath of James E. Lewis.

Adolph Zwanzig was next tried on an indictment for perjury, on oath of August Geisler. Jury out.

The court adjourned at an early hour, to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

An Interesting Suit—$85,000 Involved.

Judge Collier, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday called up the case of Samuel H. Hartman vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., being an action upon a promissory note made by Calvin Adams, dated the 12th of October, 1872, to the order of Whitten & Co., for $2,000, payable four months after date. The note was endorsed by Whitten & Co., and also by Moorhead, Adams & Co., the last endorsement being in the handwriting of Calvin Adams, who was a member of the firm of Moorhead, Adams & Co. The note was discounted by Samuel H. Hartman, the plaintiff, and the proceeds of the note were received by George Wilson, a broker, and by him paid to Whitten & Co., the first endorser. The firm of Whitten & Co., engaged in the vinegar business, was composed of R. Q. Whitten and Calvin Adams, the latter being, as already stated, also a partner in the firm of Moorhead, Adams & Co. The defense, as set out in the affidavit filed, is that no part of the proceeds of the note was received by the firm of Moorhead, Adams & Co., and that the note was made by Adams, who endorsed the firm name of Moorhead, Adams & Co., for his own accommodation, without the consent or knowledge of the firm at the time, in violation of the articles of partnership and without the subsequent ratification or acquiescence of the partnership. The affidavit of defense denies, too, that Hartman was a bona fide holder of the note. It is claimed by the defense that the form of the note and the endorsements on the same, show that the paper was an accommodation note, taken in connection with the fact that the signature of the maker and the endorsement, Moorhead, Adams & Co., were in the same handwriting—that of Calvin Adams. On the part of the plaintiff it is claimed that the endorsement of the note by Mr. Adams bound the firm, as between it and a bona fide holder for value, and that the plaintiff was not bound to inquire beyond the fact of the authenticity of the writing of one of the members of the firm, nor was the plaintiff bound to pay the proceeds of the note to the last endorser. It was sufficient, they contended, that he bought the note and paid for it, through the agency of a broker. Other questions are likely to arise in reference to the acts of bill and note brokers, and whether notes of this description can be safely purchased from brokers without a disclosure of their principals and as to whose agents they really are in the transaction of selling bills and notes. A number of suits against the same defendants on paper made by the same person and in the same form are pending in both the Common Pleas and District Courts, involving an aggregate sum of $85,000. The result of this suit will not be decisive of the others, but it is nevertheless regarded as a test case.

Messrs. S. C. Schoyer, D. T. Watson, A. M. Brown, T. C. Lazear and Jacob T. Hazel appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. John H. Hampton, B. B. Carnahan and W. M. Acheson for the defendants.

The plaintiff offered in evidence the note, and then rested.

Mr. Hampton moved for a compulsory nonsuit, for the reason that the indorsement upon the suit is based is denied as the act of the defendant, or of any competent agent, and because it averred that the plaintiff is not a *bona fide* holder of the paper.

The court ruled that if one member of a firm used the firm name, it was prima facie evidence of the act of the firm. The defendants must show the contrary.

Counsel for the defense then called upon Mr. Hartman to produce the check given in purchasing the note, but Mr. Hartman stated that the check had been destroyed—that all checks which he gave, unless payable to order, and used as receipts, he had been in the habit of destroying. This check was not payable to order, and had been destroyed. He searched for it, but could not find it. On cross examination the witness stated he did not remember whether the check was payable to order or to Mr. Wilson; did not know when he destroyed it; did not remember destroying this particular check, and swore to its destruction because of his habit in such matters.

Mr. Hampton renewed his motion for a nonsuit, but the court refused to grant it, remarking, however, that some of the bank officers should have been present to testify as to the check.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Carnahan then opened the case on the part of the defense. At the time of this difficulty the firm was composed of four persons, Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, Max Moorhead, Calvin Adams and Mr. Boyd. The partnership papers defined the duties of the various members of the firm. General Moorhead was the financial partner, and he alone had the right to use the firm name in making and endorsing notes. Mr. Adams was the superintendent of the manufacturing department. About a year ago, a large amount of this paper was on the streets indorsed by Whitten, Adams & Co., and Moorhead, Adams & Co. This paper was sold at large rates of discount. This note sold at a discount of about 105, in seventeen days after it was made. This paper was on the streets at very high rates—a great deal of it—amounting to seventy, or eighty, or ninety thousand dollars. Moorhead, Adams & Company never got a cent of the money, and the firm named was used by Calvin Adams for his own use, and without either the knowledge or consent of the rest of the firm. The form of the note itself, the speaker claimed, would show that it was not the note of the firm. It was for Calvin Adams himself. The firm of Whitten & Company, of which Adams was a member, endorsed this paper and Calvin Adams himself endorsed Moorhead, Adams & Co., in his own handwriting; this note was in the hands of certain agents, put in their hands by Mr. Adams to raise money on it. It was in the hands of a bill broker. Mr. Hartman must have known and did know that the firm of Moorhead, Adams & Co. had no paper on the streets seeking money. They never had any paper on the streets, which was a fact well known. Mr. Hartman knew the firm's style very well, and must have known there was something wrong. Evidence will be produced, the speaker said, showing that the money was paid to Whitten & Co., and that Mr. Hartman knew it. The presumption is that the last indorser gets the money, and when he does not, it is then presumed that the note is accommodation paper. This must have been known to Mr. Hartman. An accommodation endorsement is of no use unless it be shown that the endorsement was authorized. The defense expect to show that Mr. Hartman discounted this check for Whitten & Co., and not for Moorhead & Co., and they expected to show this by the check, but it was not forthcoming.

Mr. Whitten was first examined, and Gen. Moorhead was on the stand when the court adjourned.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Question of Recognition of God in the Constitution.

A large and respectable public meeting was held last night in the Wylie avenue United Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. H. Knox, pastor of the church, presided, and made some eloquent remarks on introducing the subject. He declared his pride in being known as an advocate of this movement. With the venerable Dr. Tyng, he gloried in belonging to "the God in the Constitution party."

Rev. S. B. Willson next addressed the meeting. In an eloquent speech, he claimed that the Bible in the public schools is assailed in the States of New York and Ohio in a manner that demands the attention of American citizens.

Rev. J. R. W. Sloane next spoke. He said that there is an acknowledgement of God in the new Constitution of this State, which, while it is not all that we want, is as offensive to infidels and atheists as anything which we propose. Christianity, in some form, is a fundamental power in this nation. Otherwise it were solemn mockery to keep calling upon God every calamity which befalls us.

The chairman next introduced Rev. A. M. Milligan.

He said that both Jefferson and Jackson, at times when plague desolated the streets of New York and Philadelphia, refused to appoint days of fasting and prayer because that the Constitution did not recognize the Christian religion. The Constitution use to be plead in behalf of slavery, but it was amended when slavery was removed. We do not ask protection for the Church, but for the State. We want to protect our Christian Presidents in proclaiming fasts and thanksgivings when necessary.

An opportunity for objections was offered but none were offered.

A large number of delegates were elected to attend the National Convention, which is to meet in Library Hall on the 4th of February.

The names of the delegates are as follows:

Right Rev. John B. Kerfoot, Rev. S. F. Scovell, Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., Rev. D. Pearson, Rev. Samuel Laird, Rev. S. Collins, Rev. S. M. Vernor, Rev. W. H. Knox, Rev S. J. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Professor Sproull, D. D., Rev. W. J. Reed, Rev. W. T. Beathie, Rev. S. B. Reid, T. H. B. Patterson, Dr. T. A. Sterrett, William M. Gormly, Esq., John P Henderson, Esq., S. M. Keir Esq., R. B. Carnachan, Esq., John Floyd Esq., John Hanna, Esq., J. G. Templeton, M. D.

SOUTH SIDE POSTAL DELIVERY.

Meeting of Citizens Interested—A Committee to Go to Washington.

A large number of citizens of the South held a meeting last evening to take into consideration steps to procure the extension of the letter carrier system to that side.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Adams, who moved that W. C. Aughinbaugh be elected chairman, with the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents:

Messrs. John N. Jarrett, R. E. Verner, Jenkin Jenes, James Saulsbury, James Galvin, T. B. Atterbury, Wm. Barker, John Murray, Sr., Dr. E. A. Wood, John Nusser, J. N. Long, David Robinson, A. J. Patterson, William H. Hammett, John P. Heisel, Dr. James Kerr, S. P. McKee, W. D. West, James Atkinson.

Secretaries—Mr. H. Hartzell and the reporters of the press.

Mr. Auginbaugh explained the object of the assemblage, after which, without wasting any words, the meeting settled down to the business in hand.

A motion to appoint a committee of nine to go to Washington to set forth, the matter in its proper light before the national authorities prevailed when the follow gentlemen were suggested: Messrs. E. G. Krehan, John Adams, Martin Shaffer, J. P. McKee, Samuel French, Jas. S. Atkinson, Henry. Z. B. Atterburry, D. J. H. Kerr, Jno. W. Kemler, Geo. Trautman. C. S. Fetterman, William Harriett, W. Johnson, Wm. Doyle and John Larimer. Several declined to serve. when on motion of Esquire Heisel the original motion was amended, so as to include all who had been suggested, Mr. Aughinbaugh to be chairman. The motion prevailed. After a pretty general expression of opinion by those present the meeting adjourned.

The committee will meet in Esqire Krehan's office on Monday evening, to perfect arrangements for moving on the National capital.

THE CITY WATER RENTS.

Consideration of the Subject by the Water Committee—Increases Proposed—The Matter Referred to a Select Committee—What the Present Rates Are.

At the meeting of the Water Committee last evening the resolution adopted by Councils instructing the committee to consider and report upon the advisability of increasing any of the water rates, was read, and on motion the subject was taken up. We publish below the list of rates now in force. The committee examined and improved the rates as in the present schedule under the heads of "small dwellings" and "dwellings" as far as the bath tubs, on which the tax was increased from $3 13 to $5. The tax on one water closet was increased from $3 13 to $5, and for each additional one from $1 56 to $3, and wash pavements, outside hydrants, to $5.

When the committee had proceeded thus far, there being a diversity of opinion, on motion of Mr. McCarthy (who had objected to the increases), amended by Mr. Fulton, the matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Fulton, Rush, Meyran, Scully and Thompson.

Mr. Laufman asked what the revenue from water rents was last year, to which Mr. Bostwick answered $201,000.

Mr. Laufman then stated that the income from the little Birmingham works was, last year, $78,000.

The committee then had read the reports of Civil Engineer Kennedy and Mechanical Engineer Lowry, in answer to inquiries of the Chairman, Mr. Chalmers. (These reports are printed elsewhere in full.)

The monthly sub-committee on new water works, covering much of the information given by the reports alluded to, was read. The committee ask attention to a claim of Messrs. Ray and Mc-Elhenny for extra work on the Herron Hill reservoir. A communication from the firm named was also read, and action on the subject was deferred.

The chairman presented a bank book account with the Central bank, which had been discovered by the secretary, showing a balance due the commission of $973 75.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy the Secretary was ordered to draw the money to the order of the city treasurer.

Adjourned.

Following is a list of the rates of water rents now in force, which we publish for public information. As our readers already know it is proposed by some to increase the revenue from this source:

RATES OF WATER RENTS

in the city of Pittsburgh, where hydrant water is used, for the year 1872:

SMALL DWELLINGS.

Fronting on courts or alleys, or small tenement houses on public streets, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for use of hydrants of convenient access, whether on the premises or not, each family—

One room, charge	$1 88
Two rooms, charge	$1 13 to 4 69
Three rooms, charge	5 86
Four rooms, charge	7 03
For each additional room	1 18

All persons not on the main line of pipes charged at reduced rates.

DWELLINGS.

Fronting on public streets, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each family occupying the premises, charge, for

Two rooms	$6 25
Three rooms	7 83
Four rooms	9 38
Five rooms	10 55
Six rooms	11 71
Seven rooms	12 89
Eight rooms	14 06
Nine or ten rooms	16 40
Each additional room	1 56
Baths supplied with cold water, each	1 56
Baths supplied with cold and hot water	3 13
Baths supplied by separate ferrule, from main	7 81
Baths supplied by separate ferrule, each additional bath	4 69
Water closets, for one	3 13
Water closets, for each additional one	1 56
Wash basins and urinals in chambers same rate.	
Wash pavements, of every description	4 69
Wash pavements, used by more than one family, each	2 33
Street and garden hose	$1 56 to 15 65

All additional fixtures or extra attachments for the use of water, extra rates.

STORES, OFFICES AND WORK SHOPS.

Wholesale and retail store and shop	$3 13 to $13 25
Offices of Professional Men, Companies &c.	3 13 to 23 44

Druggists, Barbers and Bakers special rates.

Each tenant in the building charged, according to the nature of business, families dwelling rates.

Water closets, self-closing, each	$3 13
Water closets, other descriptions	4 69
Urinals, self closing	4 69
Urinals, of other descriptions	6 25

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

For family keeping the house, dwelling rates.

Boarders, ten persons or under	$7 81
Boarders, over 10 and under 25 persons	15 63
Boarders, every 25 persons, additional	7 81
Bar, with water fixtures inside	$7 81 to 23 44
Bar, without water fixtures inside	4 69 to 15 63
Wash basins and slop sinks	4 69
Water closets and urinals, self closing, each	4 69
Water closets of other descriptions	7 81
Baths for use of boarders, each	9 38
Wash tubs in wash rooms, each	1 56
Kitchen, according to capacity and number of draw-cocks	$7 81 to 38 06
Outside hydrants for watering horses, no troughs allowed	$6 26 to 15 63

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Hydrants, each	$7 81
Basins or slop sinks, each	4 69
Water closets and urinals, self closing	4 69
Water closets and urinals of other descriptions	7 81

Any additional fixtures for the use of water, by special annual agreement.

PUBLIC BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Baths, each tub	$9 38

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For each one hundred children	$4 96

All arrangements for use of water same as public buildings.

STABLES.

Livery stables, per stall	$1 56
Country stables, per stall	78
Horses not in livery stables, each	1 56
Cows not in livery stables, each	1 18
Each four-wheeled carriage	1 56
Each two-wheeled carriage	78

STEAM ENGINES.

Each horse power, ten hours per day	$6 25

Distillers, rectifiers, breweries, and manufacturing establishments rated according to capacity and size of ferrule, granted by special annual agreement.

FOUNTAINS.

Flowing ten hours per day for six months of the year, from a half-inch ferrule.

For the first jet of 1-16 of an inch	$9 38
For each additional jet of 1-16 of an inch	1 56
For the first jet of ⅛ of an inch	11 71
For each additional jet of ⅛ of an inch	4 00
For the first jet of ¼ of an inch	28 88
For each additional jet of ¼ of an inch	14 06
For each ½ inch jet	50 00

BUILDING PURPOSES.

For each perch of stone	5
For each thousand brick	8
For each hundred yards of plaster	50

Plastering done for a specified sum, charge, 3½ per cent. on the amount.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DR. JOHN GREEN, colored, is a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city.

THE Market Committee were on a tour of inspection of the South Side market house yesterday afternoon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAYNE has caused prosecutions to be entered against a number of alleged proprietors of gambling houses.

A PORTION of the iron mills of James Woods, Sons & Co., on the South Side, is among the manufacturing establishments which resumed active operations this week.

WILLIAM GRAY is in the Allegheny lock-up, to await a hearing this morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. William was using a revolver in a manner decidedly dangerous.

IN New York city, a box is placed in one of the railway stations, for the reception of newspapers, etc, for the sick in the hospitals. This is a good idea. Cannot we have a few such boxes in Pittsburgh.

A CHARITY fair has been opened at the corner of Beaver avenue and Brady street, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the poor of that vicinity. It should be well patronized.

Spiders.

A contributor to *Harper's Bazar* gives the following account of the spider: "We do not believe there is much human affection wasted upon the spider; nevertheless it is a very useful creature, and should not be despised. Its specific office is to prevent the dangerous multiplication of winged insects. Entrapping flies is its forte; and it has been remarked that 'if spiders should strike, and for a single month in summer refuse to set their traps, we could hardly defend ourselves against the armies of noxious insects that would take possession of our dwellings.' Nevertheless there may be a possibility against which Nature has provided. When spiders are thickest and busiest catching flies, a large, peculiar-looking fly appears upon the stage of action, and adroitly seizes the spiders wherever found. These spiders are stowed away in secret cells to be food for young flies. Thus there is compensation all around."

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Cotton quiet; sales 695 bales; prices a shade easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾a14⅛c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾a15⅛c; middling to strict middling 15¾a16⅛c; good middling 17⅛c. Receipts 11 395 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,813 bales, to coast 2,988 bales, to continent 90 bales; stock 276,255 bales; unsold 154,800 bales. Week's sales 13,200 bales; receipts—net 47,020 bales, gross 52,377 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,065 bales, to continent 26,587 bales, to coast 6,074 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, January 23.—Market dull. Net receipts 3,575 bales; exports to continent 5,192 bales, to coast 1,485 bales; sales 1,866 bales; stock 11,103 bales. Weekly net receipts 24,675 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,438 bales, to continent 8,628 bales, to coast 11,224 bales; sales 8,576 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 23.—Market quiet and weak; middling 16⅛c. Net receipts 3,315 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,885 bales, to coast 195 bales; sales 750 bales; stock 11,663 bales. Weekly net receipts 18,920 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,589 bales, to coast 3,098 bales; sales 6,000 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 23.—Market quiet. Net receipts 1,553 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,011 bales, to coast 495 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 64,335 bales. Weekly net receipts 16,649 bales, gross 16,650 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,366 bales, to continent 209 bales, to coast 4,879 bales; sales 10,500 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 23.—Market active and easy. Net receipts 2,446 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,397 bales, to continent 1,619 bales, to coast 1,918 bales; sales 6,000 bales; stock 61,060 bales. Weekly net receipts 15,122 bales, gross 1,522 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,410 bales, to continent 1,619 bales, to France 3,125 bales, to coast 6,609 bales; sales 10,000 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the past week:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	157,995
Last year	133,778
Total receipts to date	2,388,907
Last year	2,026,877
Exports for the week	114,422
Last year	68,162
Total exports to date	1,234,904
Last year	1,113,024
Stock at all United States ports	795,357
Last year	569,658
Stock at all interior towns	147,336
Last year	91,338
Stock at Liverpool	613,000
Last year	445,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	319,000
Last year	265,000

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 23.—Cattle—Receipts 1,300 head. Market quiet and lower; few fair to good lots selling at $4 75a5; stockers $4 12; closing weak. Shipments 2,000.

Hogs—Receipts 11,597 head. Market firm at $5a5 35 for common to fair; $5 40a6 for good to choice, with extra at $5 65a5 70. Shipments 3,766.

THE SUPPLY OF CURRENCY.

Causes of the Recent Business Revolution.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The President in his last annual message strongly presents, in outline, the existing deficiency of the currency for the transaction of the legitimate business of the country. He would not by undue inflation of the circulation postpone or prevent the resumption of specie payments, but he would not crush the industrial prosperity of the people and diminish our foreign exports in order to prepare for such an end, no matter how desirable, when it can be made to come along in the natural order of business affairs. That is, he would not force the season by putting on a summer dress in a late and inclement spring, fearing a consumption would most probably follow. The untoward policy of an untimely contraction of the necessary ways and means of resumption seems to him just as inopportune and mischievous. To which we may be allowed to add that the process, in reference to our monetary affairs, is not only improvident but impossible.

After declaring that "our present currency is the best that has ever been devised," he proceeds to notice, first, its want of flexibility or adjustment in amount to the ever varying requirement of the different seasons of the year for its service in the business of the country, and suggests a remedy for this inflexibility and its incident evils, with which remedy, however, we are not now directly concerned. He next plainly urges deficiency of the currency in amount, produced by two sets of causes, one of these being a direct and absolute contraction of the government issues within the last four years, and the other an additional relative or comparative contraction, occasioned by an enhanced demand for money arising out of an "increase of population, increase of manufactories and all the industries."

We propose now to develop these points, so well taken in the message, with the statistics which we think very abundantly support the opinion and the policy which the President necessarily states in generalities.

We take for the purpose of this exhibit the year 1868, or five years before the panic of last autumn, as the fairest and most easily balanced relation of the currency to our business needs as a point of departure, and suggest the money account current of 1865, while yet the national finances were in the flurry of the late rebellion, merely to note the prodigious change from the state of war to that of peace. We hold the data of the argument within the boundaries 1868 and 1873 as the best and truest presentation of the facts which bear upon the policy now demanded, and at the same time as exhibiting the causes of the panic or revulsion on our money and business markets.

FIRST—DIRECT REDUCTION OF CIRCULATION SINCE JULY, 1868, ABOVE THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

In the annual finance report of 1872, at page 291, the United States Treasurer gives a tabular statement of the "currency outstanding at the close of each fiscal year for the last eleven years." By "currency outstanding" in these statements is intended the issues of the United States Treasury. The items embraced are—old demand notes, legal tenders, compound interest notes, one and two year notes, and fractional currency. For the total currency in actual circulation, or otherwise serving indirectly to the same effect in the money market, we take the statements of the United States Treasurer at the dates which we select, and add thereto the amount of seven-thirty notes, three per cent. certificates and State bank notes outstanding, thus:

Treasury currency, 30th June, 1865, according to Treasurer's report	$698,918,800
Add seven-thirty notes, 31st July, 1865	830,000,000
National bank notes, 3d July, 1865	131,452,158
State bank notes, July, 1865 (say)	240,000,000
Total circulation in July, 1865	$1,900,370,958

This, however, was the state of the circulation immediately upon the close of the war. Let us now look at the currency account after it was fairly reduced to a peace footing:

Treasury currency, according to Treasurer Spinner, June 30, 1868	$444,196,262
Add 7 30 notes (January 1, 1868)	240,291,300
Three per cent. certificates, June 30, 1868	50,000,000
National bank notes, July 6, 1868	294,908,264
State bank notes, July 6, 1868 (say)	4,000,000
Total circulation in July, 1868	$1,033,395,826
Treasury currency, according to Treasurer Spinner, June 30, 1873	$401,527,267
7-30 notes	274,100
Three per cent. certificates, June 30, 1873	30,000
National bank notes, June 30, 1873	344,858,627
State bank notes, June 30, 1873	nil.
Total circulation in July, 1873	$746,689,994
Treasury currency, 30th September, 1873	$402,923,039
7-30 notes, 30th September, 1873	260,500
National bank notes	348,007,958
Total currency, 30th September, 1873	$751,191,497

By this statement (which is official as to all the items except the State bank notes, which we have taken pains to estimate as accurately as may be) the reduction of the paper currency issues of the Treasury and the National Currency Bureau from the 1st of July, 1868, to the 1st of July, 1873, five years, amounts to $286,705,832.

To this sum should be added the increased amount required to be held as reserve by the national banks, which, from 1st July, 1868, to the 13th June, 1873, amounted to $14,727,894. The amount therefore withdrawn from actual circulation in the period is $301,433,726. We add the increase of the bank reserves, because the entire issue of legal tenders and of other reserve funds is charged to the outstanding circulation at each of the dates given in our statements.

COMPARATIVE REDUCTION OF CIRCULATION SINCE JULY, 1868.

Let us try the items under this head. Of course, only approximate estimates can be made; but with any margin for differences, the very lowest will answer the purpose of this inquiry.

First. Increase of population in the five intervening years. Taking the rate of increase per annum in the decade 1860–1870 for the measure of increase from 1868 to 1873, it would stand thus: Population in 1868, 37,260,335; in 1873, 41,358,971—increase, 4,198,636, which is 11 per cent. Most probably the increase was 12 per cent., or 4,471,240.

Second. Increase of merchandise imported and retained for consumption:

Fiscal year, 1867-8, gold value	$344,773,435
Premium on gold, 37½ per cent	129,290,037
Currency value	$474,063,472
Fiscal year, 1872-3, gold value	624,584,056
Premium on gold, 12 per cent	74,950,086
Currency value	$699,534,142
Five years' increase of imports for consumption, equal to 47.5 per cent	225,470,670

Third. Marketable domestic industrial product:

Year 1868, total value	$4,036,030,974
Year 1873, total value	5,821,409,636
Increase in five years, 44 2 per cent	$1,785,378,662

Fourth. Cost of travel and transportation by railroads:

For the calender year 1867	$332,000,000
Year ending middle of 1873	486,000,000
Increase in 5½ years, 46.5 per cent	$154,000,000

Fifth. Cost of construction of railroads:

Year 1867, 2,449 miles, at $55,116 per mile	$134,979,084
Year 1872, 6,427 miles, at $55,116 per mile	354,230,532
Increase in 5 years, 162 4 per cent	$219,251,448

NOTE—31,041 miles of railroad were constructed in the 5½ years from 1867 to the middle of 1873, at a cost $1,710,855,756. During the 5½ years preceding 1868 the cost of construction was $418,226,208. Increase in the latter period over the former $1,292,635,448—309 per cent.

Sixth. Increase of wealth of the United States:

In the five years—1868 to 1873—45.25 per cent	$11,715,616,652

Seventh. Increased demand for circulation in payment of wages in the South:

Four millions of slaves were emancipated in the period of five years, and if the wages exceeded the former cost of keep, $25 per year, we have an increased demand for money of 100 per cent., or	$100,000,000

Referring the mere estimates here given to the judgment of experts, we will now summarize the particulars, reminding the student of the subject, however, that no estimates of the increased cost of canal, river or coastwise travel, transportation and equipment, or of telegraph construction and expense of use is here attempted.

SUMMARY OF THE ITEMS SELECTED.

	Per cent.
Increase of foreign imports for consumption	$225,470,670—47.4
Increase of marketable industrial products	1,785,378,662—44.2
Increase of cost of travel and transportation by railroads	154,000,000—46.5
Increase of cost of construction of railroads	219,251,448—162.
Increase of wealth of the United States*	11,715,616,652—45.25
Increase of wages demanded in the South	100,000,000—100.
Aggregate increase in amount of items enumerated	$14,199,717,432—45.8

*The wealth of the United States in 1860, valuation of slaves deducted, we put at... $14,183,215,628
Census valuation in 1870... 30,068,518,507

After deduction of discount upon the currency in 1870 the average annual rate of increase would be 7½ per cent. compounded. The rate gives us, $25,777,600,000 for the wealth of the United States in 1868, and $37,442,000,000 for the wealth of 1873. Increase in five years 45½ per cent.

N. B.—The date of the foregoing calculation though official, are in many respects inaccurate, and exact precision of figures in the results has not been intended. The mere estimates are not insisted upon; a safe approximation to results is all that is possible in the premises.

Except in the erratic item of railroad construction and wages of emancipated labor in the Southern States during the period 1868–1873 these results, derived from an entirely independent examination, give a striking correspondence of the increased wealth, and of the several items of demand for money or other means of payment in the business of the country. It hovers very closely to forty per cent., both in the particulars and in the aggregate. This is so much in support of our calculations. Further, the increase of population in the decade 1850–60 was 35½ per cent., and that of wealth was 129 per cent. The like ratio of population in the period 1868–73 would require an increase of wealth of 50 per cent., which, under the unfriendly conditions then existing is not too large a reduction, but rather a confirmation of our calculation.

According to the ratio of business demand for the means of payment in 1868, the requirement of midsummer, 1873, would be $1,506,691,114. The supply, however, was but $746,689,994; which shows a relative deficiency of $760,001,120. A portion of this deficiency was made up by railroad bonds, another portion by the exportation of domestic exports, and other portions by permanent investments which were evidences of debt unpaid, and the remainder by commercial and other business credits; but all these substitutes left balance enough to produce a scarcity of ready money, which resulted in the panic of last September, and the pressure which still continues. The value or force of our statistics is submitted for the consideration of those who will give them an attentive consideration.

* * *

An unmarried man died recently near Boston, aged eighty years, a graduate of Harvard, with the degree of "A. B." He was a bachelor by diploma, a bachelor by celibacy and Bachelor by name. Grim Death at one fell swoop swept off the whole batch.

STATE NEWS.

The Uniontown *Genius* says: "Rezin Reed, an old soldier of the war of 1812, died at Smithfield, Georges township, Fayette county, Pa., on the 16th of January, 1874, in the eighty-second year of his age. His burial took place at Uniontown, on the 18th, in the Catholic graveyard. We can call to mind but two soldiers of the war of 1812, now living in the southern part of Fayette county, viz: Aaron Ross, Esq., and Major Basil Bowell."

The Franklin *Citizen* states that one curious episode in Caleb Cushing's life—curious for a nominee for Chief Justice—has not hitherto seen the light. That is his arrest, at Harrisburg, in 1861, by Major Gideon J. Ball, in pursuance of a telegram from Gen. Scott. Major B. escorted him to Governor Curtin's office, where he was informed that the government deemed it prudent to require him to take the iron-clad oath of allegiance. This he did, after some hesitation, and was then released.

A daughter of Colonel J. Ross Snowden, late Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of this State, was drowned Tuesday afternoon, while skating on a pond near her father's residence, in the vicinity of Schenck's Station. When she broke through the ice a number of gentlemen rushed to her rescue, but the surface gave way all around the unfortunate young lady, preventing further attempts to assist her. Miss Snowden was only sixteen years of age.

The Waynesburg *Republican* notes a remarkable change in cider since the people of Greene county voted in favor of local option. It used to be a harmless drink; but now it makes "drunk come quick," and men under its potent influence do all sorts of reprehensible things. What's the matter with that cider?

Master Willie Sales, of Lancaster, is a brave lad. On Sunday afternoon last he stripped off his clothes, jumped into a pond and rescued a ten-year-old boy from drowning, having broken through the ice.

Edward Nugent, twenty years old, is under arrest in Erie for attempting to commit rape on a littlegirl of eight years.

Lloyd, Huff & Company, of Greensburg, give public notice that they will pay to their creditors, on demand, the first dividend of ten per cent., in accordance with the agreement entered into with depositors. The *Argus* is assured that this will be followed up by successive dividends, until every creditor is paid in full.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: Yesterday morning or Tuesday night, as the hour was near that of midnight, an Ashland young lady arose from her bed in her sleep, walked out of the third story window of her father's residence, and was taken up terribly injured. The unconscious victim of somnambulism is Miss Sallie Garner, daughter of Mr. L. P. Garner. She fell a distance of over thirty feet, and had one of her lower limbs broken in three places, besides receiving other injuries. At last accounts she lying unconscious. It was not known that Miss Garner ever walked in her sleep. The room in which she retired with her sister, Tuesday night, had previously been occupied by a brother who was a sleep-walker. To prevent harm while he occupied the room, the windows were furnished with iron bars. Some time ago the young ladies were moved to this room, and the bars taken away as useless.

Mrs. John C. Brown, of Lock Haven, died suddenly on the 16th inst., while sitting at the dinner table. The circumstances seemed to indicate poisoning, and her stomach was taken out and sent to Philadelphia for analysis.

The population of Tyrone is 2,490, in 1860 it was 741.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. T. E. Evans, of Alliance, paid Mrs. David Burnhouse $262 for the privilege of selling liquor to her husband.

A lady residing in Huntington, who was suffering from dropsy, was tapped by her physicians last week and fourteen gallons of water drawn off. Trial by jury.

Wills creek, in Guernsey, enlarged itself into a grand tidal wave last week, and every one living within half a mile of its banks was compelled to swim about his domicile or live exclusively in upper stories.

Two and a half million scale boards for cheese were made during the past season by Mr. O. P. Fobes, of Lindenville. These boards are made of white wood, and it takes one thousand of them to make a foot in thickness.

The Youngstown Opera House is nearly completed. It covers a space of seventy-eight by one hundred and ten, with an auditorium seventy-four feet square, and a common seating capacity of fourteen hundred persons. Six hundred persons more can be seated on extra occasions. The interior is rich in elaborate ornamentation.

Nearly all the salt furnaces in Meigs county, and the salt region generally, are now idle. Some of them have been forced to suspend by the miners' strike.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—River twenty-eight feet and rising. Departed—Andes, Wheeling. Clear and growing colder.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—River rising slowly, with six feet nine inches in canal, and eight feet nine inches in the pass at 6 P. M. Weather very pleasant and clear. Arrived—C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—C. B. Church, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Memphis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 23.—Blustering during the night. Clear and cool. Mercury 33 to 36 degrees. River risen eight inches. Port list—Down—Minneola, Tarascon, Charmer, Sherlock, Mary Ament. Up—Pat Rogers, Quickstep, Red Cloud, Bodmann, Falls Pilot. Business good.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Labarge, Shreveport; Kate Kinney, New Orleans; Hobbs, Wheeling; Julia, Vicksburg. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. River risen about thirty inches in all, now six feet to Cairo. Navigation open to the lower rapids on the Missouri river, and Lasalle on the Illinois river. Clear and colder. Hard freeze last night. Another to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 23.—Clear and pleasant. River declining. Departed—City of Quincy, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Maude, New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 23.—River still rising, and now stands six feet and a half by the gauge. Arrived—Fannie Tatum, from above. Clear and cool.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 23.—Down—Crescent City and barge. Up—H. S. Turner. Cool and clear. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Arrived—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati. Departed—John F. Tolle, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

Ginger Ale on Draught.
Ginger Ale on Draught.
Ginger Ale on Draught.

A pleasant and refreshing winter beverage that gives a glow and warmth to the entire system unequaled by any other drink. It will relieve a sore throat and cure a cold, and is destined to be the most popular beverage known. We have spared neither pains or expense in the preparation of this article, which is in strict accordance with the most celebrated receipt. Drop in at the COMMERCIAL Drug Store, opposite the Postoffice, and try a glass. "It cheers, but does not inebriate."

McCLARREN & McKENNAN.

We are also prepared to sell to drawers of soda water the genuine "*Ext. of Ginger Ale*," from which the above is made.

New Cheap Route to Texas.

The "Iron Mountain Route" is now finished from St. Louis, through Missouri and Arkansas, to Texerkana, in Texas, where it connects with the Texas and Pacific and International Railroads for all points in Texas. This line is 140 miles shorter than any other from St. Louis, and has reduced the passenger rates very materially. The time through is much quicker, and altogether it is the best route to Arkansas and Texas.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is on the most fashionable street and promenade in the city.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanent throat affection or an incurable lung disease is often the result. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, TROCHES are used always with good success.
TTHS

Yoder's German Liniment.

Used twenty-five years as a cure for all troubles of horse flesh. Also, for rheumatism, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. It should be in every house and stable. For sale by all druggists. s

DIED:

JARRETT—On Friday morning, January 23d, 1874, ELLEN, daughter of J. N. and Hester Ann Jarrett, in her twenty-eighth year.

Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 1807 Wharton street, Pittsburgh, South Side, SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SANDOL—On Friday morning, January 23, 1874, Mrs. MARY S. SANDOL, aged sixty-six years and eleven months.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 139 South avenue, Allegheny city, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PAGE—Friday morning, January 23d, 1874, BENJAMIN PAGE, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Third Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

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LADIES,
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Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
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4p 68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

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CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
JAVA, Wed., Dec. 24 | ALGERIA, Wed., Jan. 14
CUBA, Wed., Dec. 31 | RUSSIA, Wed., Jan. 21
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And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
SATURDAY, January 23d,
JANE EYRE.
Jane Eyre .... Miss Maggie Mitchell.
Lord Rochester .... Mr. Harold Forsburg.
MATINEE—
PEARL OF SAVOY.
Marie .... Miss Maggie Mitchell.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE .... Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS .... Stage Manager.
Ladies' Matinee To-Day, at 2:30.
TO-NIGHT, A GLORIOUS BILL.
All the New Stars and Old Favorites in a Splendid Olio, and a Startling Melo-Drama.
Monday Next, Eight New Stars.

ART EXHIBITION—
SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
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Open on TUESDAY, January 27th, and all week from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
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THE ACCOMPLISHED AND ELOQUENT LADY LECTURER,
Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE,
OF BOSTON,
Will Deliver Her Brilliant New Lecture, entitled
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"It was a grand effort of a grand woman, an earnest, strong, pure soul shining out in every sentence. Her heart is in her work; her Lectures are an educational influence. The "Battle of Money" was her theme; treated with a rare combination of logic, wit and humor."—Washington Chronicle.
On Tuesday Evening, January 27th.
Tickets - - - - 75 cents.
On sale at the Library.
The usual Prelude by the Great Western Orchestra, from 7 to 8.

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BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.
FIRE-PROOF SAFE,
1,000 POUNDS TEA,
SEWING MACHINES,
WOODEN WARE, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
In Store, 114 Federal Street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, January 26, at 10 O'Clock.
There will be sold 1 Fire-Proof Safe, about 1,000 pounds of Tea in 1 pound papers, a lot of good second Sewing Machines of various makes; a quantity of two and three hoop Tubs and Buckets; a number of Wooden Bowls and other Wooden Ware; 200 Washboards; 150 bundles Wrapping Paper; and a large variety of articles too numerous to mention. Terms—Cash.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY A. M'ILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD ST.
ASSIGNEE SALE
IN BANKRUPTCY.
TUESDAY MORNING, February 17th, at 10 o'clock, by order of John M. Kennedy, Assignee of Calvin Adams, Bankrupt, will be sold on the premises, in Second ward, Pittsburgh, that valuable Lot on First avenue, situate 120 feet from northwest corner of Ross street and First avenue, being 24 feet front on First avenue and extending the same width northwardly one-half way towards Second avenue. There is on this Lot the Three Story Brick Factory, No. 217 First avenue, occupied by the Phillips Manufacturing Company.
Also, the Three Story Brick Dwelling, No. 196 Second avenue, with a Two Story Back Building. The Lot is 24 feet front, more or less, on Second avenue, and extending the same width southerly to rear of above Lot.
Also, immediately after sale of above will be sold on the premises, in Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, the Lot No. 27, in A. B. Curling's plan; being 20 feet front on Dinwiddie street, and preserving the same width 100 feet in depth to a 20 feet alley.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

Village Property
FOR SALE.
One of the finest Residences in Wayne county, Ohio, will be sold at Public Sale, on the
3d Day of February, A. D. 1874.
This Building is located in the town of Orrville, on one of the principal streets, near the business part of the town. The town of Orrville is situated at the crossing of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and C., Mt. V. & C. R. R., with fair prospects of the W. & L. E. R. R., which is now being built, and which is located through the town. This is one of the most enterprising towns in Ohio, has a population of two thousand inhabitants, and which is rapidly increasing. There are already a good number of manufactories here, with prospects and facilities for more.
The size of the Building is 24x36 feet, two stories high, with mansard roof, making an excellent third story. The wing attached is one story high, with mansard roof, making two stories. The first floor of the building contains four rooms and a hall. One pair of stairs leading to the second story from the hall in the main part of the building, and one from the wing. The second story contains four rooms, with bath room and clothes closets. The third story contains three rooms, and from this story a stairway leads to the tower. The rooms are all of very good size, and arranged for comfort and convenience, with all the modern improvements, with hot and cold water in each room, and also in bath room, cooking range, gas, &c.; gas manufactured on the premises. The building is of brick, built in 1873, and of the best of material throughout, and if located in Pittsburgh or Cleveland, would sell for $50,000.
Any person desiring to retire from city life to a good healthy country location and good business point, will secure a bargain by purchasing the above premises at said sale.
For further particulars inquire of or address
JOSEPH SNAVELY,
Orrville, Ohio.
TTHS

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No. 33 FERRY STREET, corner of Third avenue; 10 Rooms; modern improvements; complete order. Terms low. Inquire of
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Round trip tickets at low rate
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